The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3044. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

Highly Important News from Washington.

Active Movements Among the Federal Troops.

Thirteen Thousand Arrived Within a Week.

An Attack from the Rebel Forces Probable.

Their Position Ascertained by a Balloon Reconnoissance.

Harper's Ferry Again in Possession of the Government.

Position of General Patterson's Command.

INTERESTING FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Rebel Batteries at Sewell's Point Moved.

A VESSEL CHASED BY A PRIVATEER.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 23.

I see you are puzzled to understand the proposition of the rebel Government to buy one-half of the cotton crop. Let me tell you what Mr. Ex-Secretary COBB expects to make by his scheme, and how he expects to make it successful.

The cotton obtained from the planters is to be sent to one point, probably New-Orleans. Mr. COBB then expects to say to England, "We have gathered one-half our crop at one point; you must raise the blockade and let it out." If England's necessities are so great as to impel her to such an act, COBB expects then that the remainder of the crop will be sent forward through the same direction by the planters, and thus the entire crop will be sold and the cash realized.

You can elaborate this idea. I know it is the key of COBB's scheme. The prospect of such a market induces the planter to give the rebel Government one-half of his crop, while concentration induces England to risk a war with this country. This is the way in which Cotton is expected to prove that it is King.

IMPORTANT EXPEDITION TO TEXAS.

A naval expedition of much magnitude will soon be fitted out to operate on the Coast of Texas. It will consist of transports, carrying munitions of war and men, conveyed by small vessels-of-war. The former will be large enough to take the field and form a nucleus, around which the Union men, under HOUSTON, can rally. Preparations are now making for the expedition.

The Second New-York goes over the river to-night, to replace a regiment moved forward from the intrenchments.

BLOCKADING THE PORT OF CHARLESTON.

I think it has been resolved to blockade Charleston harbor most effectually, and by the same process which the rebels initiated. Vessels loaded with stone will be sunk across the entrance of the port, so as to prevent the egress or ingress of vessels.

A BALLOON RECONNOISSANCE.

Gen. McDOWELL had a balloon reconnoissance of the rebel camps on the Virginia side this afternoon. A telegraph operator and two topographical engineers went up, and remained a considerable time—long enough to note with accuracy the positions which the rebels have taken.

INTENTIONS OF THE REBELS.

It is again talked among the old residents that Washington is to be attacked this week. The rebels have, I think, conceived the idea that they can frighten Congressmen from the Capital, and so prevent a session in Washington;—and, indeed, some among them expect to have Washington sacked by the Fourth of July. A wife of a former resident of Washington, who is now a captain in the rebel ranks, assures me that there are one hundred and eighty thousand rebels armed and in the field, and that the genius of BEAUREGARD is equal to concentrating that mass of chivalry so as to environ Washington within the next ten days. I know she is in constant communication with the rebels, and that she believes the danger of the demolition of Washington so imminent that she is in the greatest distress for the personal safety of some friends who are yet loyal. I think she reflects the opinion prevalent among the rank and file of the rebel army, that Washington is within their power; and I think, too, that the rebel leaders really contemplate a tremendous effort to prevent the assembling of Congress.

The disposal of the Government forces indicates that the War Department are preparing for the possibility of an advance of the rebel forces. Our troops are being concentrated and are assuming camp positions capable of being defended, without so much regard to pleasant camping grounds as was formerly apparent.

MANUFACTURING ARMS.

The War Department has instituted a commission to ascertain the capacity of the public and private establishments of this country to manufacture army rifled muskets. As soon as this inquiry is completed, the Department will determine how far it will be necessary to look abroad for arms to supply the forces now in the field, or which may hereafter be called out.

WILLIS RICHARDSON, of Stoneham, of the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, accidentally shot himself in camp this afternoon, with a revolver. The ball entered the breast and passed nearly through him. He is alive, but the wound is pronounced by the Surgeon to be mortal.

The New-Hampshire First paraded this afternoon on the avenue, and went into camp at sunset, about a mile from the city.

STATIONERY.

The awards for supplying the House of Representatives with stationery have been given to PHILLIP & SOLOMON, of this city, PRICE & Co., of Philadelphia, and L. ALLEN & Co., of New-York.

The Second New-Hampshire Regiment, Col. G. MARSTON, arrived to-day at 2 o'clock, with full ranks, finely equipped, and bringing a complete band. Lieut. CHAS. L. WALKER, of Concord, was accidentally killed by being knocked off the cars, in New-Jersey, near Plainfield. His leg was crushed and cut off by the cars, and he has since died. A train of cars came through direct from Jersey City *via* Easton, Harrisburgh, and Baltimore.

PICKING OFF THE PICKETS.

Two of the pickets of the Rochester (Fifteenth) Regiment were picked off last night by the rebel pickets. They are missing, but it is not known whether they were killed or stolen.

The Seventeenth, Col. LANSING, arrived at Washington this afternoon. They were forty-eight hours on the road. They go into camp to-morrow, near Camp Cameron.

One of the officers of the Second Connecticut Regiment, whose name I could not learn beyond the fact that he was the officer of the day, was yesterday decoyed by two women to accompany them to their home, about a mile beyond his post, upon the pretence that they were afraid to go alone. On arriving, he was invited in, and shortly after the house was surrounded by rebel pickets, and the officer taken prisoner. The whole thing was evidently a trap to secure the officer, and the women were doubtless decoy ducks. This is the third Connecticut man that has been thus taken.

Col. JACKSON's Regiment has gone into camp near Camp Cameron.

Col. WARD's Scott Life Guards, are on Fourteenth-street, near Crystal Springs.

Col. TOWNSEND is on a visit to Washington to procure a furlough from the regular service during the war, so that he may retain command of his regiment.

A MOVEMENT.

There is evidently a movement to be made to-night of the troops on this side of the river. Nearly all the regiments are under orders, but whether to march or to be in readiness, has not transpired.

There is much dissatisfaction expressed by Army officers at the proposed change of commanders of the forces invading Virginia from this direction. Gen. McDOWELL is an active, energetic officer, thoroughly educated, and with a long experience. He is young and in robust health. He has thoroughly organized his forces, become familiar with the men, and conversant with his resources, and the country which is to be the field of operations. At the moment when the army is ready for active operations, and when the country might reap the fruits of his labor, and he the glory of a battle he is superceded in command by Gen. DIX, who has no knowledge of men, country or resources, no experience, no knowledge of modern military tactics, who is too old for active service in the field, and who, if fitted for the position, must lose weeks in acquiring the information thrust aside with Gen. McDOWELL. Such may be the science of war, but it is the death of our military spirit, and the sacrifice of time, money and lives.

LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 23.

The Secretary of State gave a dinner yesterday evening to the Foreign Ministers, at which were present, Baron Gerolt and the Misses Gerolt, Prussian; Mr. and Mrs. Stoeckel, Russian; Señor Tassara, Spanish; Lord Lyons, British; Señor Molina, Nicaragua; M. Blondeel Von Cuelebrouck, Belgian; Mr. and Madame and the Misses Lisboa, Brazilian; M. and Madame Mercier, French; M. and Madame Asta Buruaga, Chilian; Mr. Schleider, Bremen; Col. Raasloff, Danish; and Señor Romaro, Mexican.

Mr. SUMNER, who is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, was also one of the guests.

Mr. BERTINATTI, the Italian Minister; Mr. VAN LIMBURG, the Dutch, and Mr. HURTADO, the New Granadian Minister, are absent from the city.

The presence of so large a number of the Diplomatic Corps would seem to indicate that our relations with foreign Powers are satisfactory and cordial.

The military movements are more active, to-day, than for several past Sundays.

The New-Hampshire Second and New-York Seventeenth Regiments have arrived, making, with those which reached here during the past week, an aggregate of over 13,000 men. The above named two regiments have gone into camp.

At 7 o'clock this evening the Third Connecticut broke camp and marched into Virginia, taking with them thirty heavily loaded wagons.

The Fourteen Brooklyn Regiment are under orders for the same direction.

The New-York Twelfth will be paid off to-morrow, funds having arrived for that purpose.

The Highland Regiment were temporarily stationed at the Arsenal last night.

The Connecticut Regiment, while on its way to Virginia through the city, manifested much enthusiasm, and were cheered by large crowds of citizens who lined the streets.

All the military here are tired with inactive camp life, and are impatient for active service on the Virginia side.

Such is the caution with which military affairs are now conducted that nothing is positively known concerning them, except in the public movements of the troops.

The contract for the supply of stationery to the House of Representatives has been awarded. The successful bidders are PRICE & Co., Philadelphia; LALIS, New-York, and PHILP & SOLOMONS, Washington.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Sunday, June 23.

A Captain of one of the companies of the Second Connecticut Regiment was abducted by the Secessionists in a very singular manner yesterday afternoon. A lady called upon him, and requested him to provide her with an escort to her home, as she was afraid to go alone. He gallantly tendered his own services, since which nothing has been heard of him.

Prof. LOWE brought his balloon, inflated, from Arlington this morning, to Camp Tyler, intending to make an ascension this evening, but the wind was too high.

Col. McCOOK, of the First Ohio Regiment, desires a correction of the misstatement in the New-York papers regarding the Surgeon of the regiment. The Doctor was on hand at the fight at Vienna, and rendered all possible assistance. His instruments, unfortunately, were in charge of an attendant, who was carried by the engineer back to Alexandria.

VOLMAR, a German, one of the wounded at Vienna, is very low and not expected to recover. He is still lying in camp, it being dangerous to remove him.

I made an observation from a high hill near Fall's Church to-day, and saw clouds of dust in the distance, as if large bodies of men were in motion.

All is quiet here.

IMPORTANT FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

OCCUPATION OF THE PLACE BY GOVERNMENT.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 23.

A gentleman from Frederick says that on Saturday, at noon, the advance of Col. STONE's column was at the Point of Rocks moving towards Harper's Ferry, and one of Gen. PATTERSON's columns had passed through Greencastle in the same direction. No doubt was entertained in the vicinity but that Harper's Ferry would be occupied to-day by the Government troops.

The Government has possession of the telegraph, and allows nothing relative to the movement of troops in that vicinity to be sent.

It is also said that the report of hanging Col. BOWMAN and Mr. CHASE, at Martinsburgh, was current there yesterday morning, but was ascertained to be incorrect.

THE TROOPS AT AND NEAR HAGERSTOWN.

HAGERSTOWN, Sunday, June 23.

The precise position of troops in this neighborhood is as follows: The Scott Legion, Tenth, Eighth and Seventh Pennsylvania are in camp about a mile east of Williamsport. Major DOUBLEDAY's battery of heavy artillery, one gun in position on Williamsport Bluffs. Capt. PERKIN's light artillery, six pieces, between this point and Williamsport, in the Fair grounds. Col. DAWS', NAGLE's, BALLIER's and ROWLEY's regiments, two miles from Williamsport, on the Greencastle road, with five companies of cavalry. Col. THOMAS', one mile below this point, on the Frederick road. The First Wisconsin, Fourth Connecticut and Eleventh Pennsylvania, one mile further south. The Second and Third Pennsylvania, twelve miles below on the Sharpsburgh turnpike.

The Fifteenth and Sixteenth Pennsylvania marched on Thursday night. The Irish Regiment and Pennsylvania Twenty-fourth are on their march to join them. The destination of this column is Maryland Heights opposite Harper's Ferry.

Mr. ALVEY, the Secessionist, has been taken hence to Washington City.

THE NINTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Sunday, June 23.

The Ninth Regiment, Col. CASS, composed wholly of patriotic Irishmen, several weeks in camp on Long Island, will visit Boston to-morrow, partake of a collation furnished by the city, and be reviewed on the Common.

The regiment will leave for Fortress Monroe, on Tuesday, by steamer direct. It is well officered and camped.

The Seventh Regiment, Col. COUCH, and the Eleventh, Col. CLARK, will probably leave during the week.

Massachusetts will have her full quota of regiments ready when called for.

ANOTHER PRIVATEER.

THE SHIP WINDSOR FOREST CHASED BY A PRIVATEER.

Capt. CURTIS, of the ship *Windsor Forest*, arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool, and reports that on the 13th of June, when southeast from Carysfort Reef, they fell in with a suspicious-looking schooner of about 150 tons burden, which gave chase to them, and followed in the wake of the ship for nearly two days. Capt. CURTIS observed that there were more than the usual number of men on board for a schooner of her size, and that a man was placed on the lookout at each masthead.

The ship not liking the appearance of the strange schooner, crowded all sail and found no difficulty in keeping out of her way. The schooner showed no colors, and did not approach near enough for them to discover whether she had any guns on her deck. Several other vessels heaving in sight, the schooner finally hauled her wind and stood across toward the Bahamas.

Capt. CURTIS thinks the craft was a Southern privateer. If such is the case, it is probable that she will be heard from before long as a second prize to some of our ships-of-war cruising in the Gulf.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

A detachment of United States Cavalry has been ordered from the barracks at Carlisle to the National Capital, and will probably leave to-morrow morning. There are now nearly 600 men at Carlisle, including some recruits sent on from New-York and other places. The riding masters have been increased in number, and the staff steeds also. A batch of recruits for the for will go from here next week. Fully half our regular mounted troops are now in the Department of the East.

Army recruiting is getting a little brisk at this station. Twenty one men were enlisted since last Saturday at Cedar, Chatham and Hudson streets. The branch of the Chatham-street office has been closed. The rendezvous in Boston, Rochester and Buffalo average each about two men daily, who are sent on here to be mustered at the head-quarters of the recruiting business at Fort Columbus. The Marine Corps is getting more men than all the City Army offices. It picks them up at the Navy-yard, at the new barracks, and at an office in New-York. There must be nearly 3,000 men in this corps now. The Navy got 115 men here last week chiefly seamen and ordinary seamen, but five times that number a week are needed for all the vessels ordered in commission. In Boston, Baltimore and Portsmouth they cannot procure crews for the vessels ordered from there, and Gotham has to send them in there. The Federal forces in this neighborhood to-day are as follows:

Governor's Island	650
Fort Hamilton	545
Marines, (including ships' guard)	196
Receiving Ship, (sailors and landsmen,)	300
Iroquois and Roanoke	540
Total number of men	2,231

On Governor's Island, the garrison has prepared everything for marching orders, as there seems to be a marked feeling all through the regular service, at present, indicative of approaching battles. At Fort Hamilton the ex-Texan soldiers are still in camp, but expect to be discharged, for the reasons already given.

At the Navy-yard work is still brisk, but it will not not be so long, for the sea-going vessels must soon leave. The Marine Barracks have over 100 men, who are daily augmented by enlistments. The force of men in the yard is about 1,900, and the disbursements—which occur like angels' visits—about $80,000 monthly, exclusive of officers' pay. The Ordnance Department is busily employed getting guns ready; the Paymaster's office is filled from morning till night with persons looking for funds which never come; the storekeeper—Mr. HERRICK of the *Atlas*—packs up his miscellaneous articles daily (by proxy;) the Medical Board and the Examining Board do a little unimportant business, and the Constructor attends to the new vessels on the stocks. The *Roanoke*, fully armed and equipped, carrying 500 men and 44 great guns, awaits sailing orders. The *Iroquois*, 6, steam gun-boat, just returned from the Mediterranean, is about letting her crew put their feet on American soil for the first time in two years. The *Supply*, store-ship, is being overhauled and unmanned. The gun-boat *Quaker City*, 4, is all ready to go away.

The steam gun-boats *Penguin*, 4, and *Albatross*, 6, which have been delayed to get two rifled guns on board, having got them, are ready also to leave the premises if they had orders, which they expect to-day. The sailing frigate *Potomac*, 50, is undergoing the first part of an expensive and tedious repairing, in the Dry Dock. Her copper is nearly all bad, necessitating the nailing on of new plates. The *Brandywine*, 50, is in *statu quo*. The sailing sloop-of-war *Savannah*, fully rigged, painted, and in service trim, only needs men to be in fighting order. The receiving-ship *North Carolina*, 84, is as fast in the mud as ever; and last, and always least, the rotten hulks *Roman* and *Badger* are fitting out, in spite of everybody's honest remonstrance. The *Phelps*, another intended coal transport, is also being worked on. And these are all the vessels at the Brooklyn Navy-yard just now.

A Naval General Court-Martial convened at the Lyceum, Brooklyn, on Saturday, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. The officers of the Court are: President, Capt. STOBER; Vice President, Com. GARDNER; Judge-Advocate ROBERT WOODWORTH. Other officers: Capts. LEVY, (late Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean fleet,) LATIMER, CRAVEN (the *Crusader* CRAVEN,) and STELLWAGEN. As yet, no commissioned officer has been brought before the Court. Capt. MULLANY, of the *Supply*, is having a sailor tried for pulling his nose.

The United States sailing frigate *Santee*, 50 guns, went to sea from Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard, on Friday. She has on board 500 sailors, 50 marines, and a heavy armament. She was 50 years on the stocks, and is about commencing her first cruise. Her tonnage, like that of all our sailing-frigates, is 1,726. Her commander, Capt. ENGLE, is a native of Pennsylvania, a full-rank Commodore, who entered the service during the last war with England. Annexed is a complete list of her officers:

Capt. Henry Engle; First Lieutenant, A. D. Harrell; Second Lieutenant, B. N. Westcott; Third Lieutenant, J. N. Jewitt; Acting Master, J. Madison Williams and F. Rodgers; Surgeon, J. Foltz; Paymaster, Lewis Warrington; First Lieutenant Marines, C. D. Hobb; Assistant Surgeon, —— Burbank; Midshipmen, Symmes M. Hunt and Geo. M. Brown; Captain's Clerk, H. Sherwin; Paymaster's Clerk, J. W. Ritchie; Boatswain, Wm. Blaca; Master's Mates, Henry S. Lambert, Charles Adams, Charles Riker, Hartley W. Sewall, Alfred O. Childs; Sailmaker, —— Howell; Gunner, Wm. Carter; Carpenter, Wm. H. Edgar.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

THE BATTERIES AT SEWELL'S POINT MOVED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, June 22,
via Baltimore, Sunday, June 23.

The propeller *Fanny* started for Norfolk this morning with a flag of truce, but was not permitted to proceed beyond Sewell's Point, where she was met by a rebel steamer, and the passengers conveyed to their destination. Among these was a lady having sons in both the Federal and Confederate Armies.

It is now known that the very first shot from Sawyer's rifled cannon struck the corner of the rebel magazine. It scattered the rebels like a bolt from Heaven, and came near producing an explosion. The batteries have consequently been moved from their former position.

The rebels are not safe within four miles of this terrible projectile.

Many pieces of the artillery in the fortress are being rifled. The Union gun is also being mounted.

The Roads swarm with shipping, and immense storehouses are in process of erection for Government supplies.

Quartermaster TALMADGE will, in a few days, receive 500 additional horses for the use of the army, and complete camp and garrison equipage for 10,000 men.

The worthless garments of the New-York volunteers will soon be exchanged for suitable United States uniforms.

Several wharfs and a short railroad are also being constructed, and altogether Old Point presents a lively appearance.

Last evening there was a brilliant reception on board the *Cumberland*.

There is another flag of truce from Great Bethel to-day, requesting the exchange of a prisoner named REUBEN PARKER for one named CARNER, now in the guard-house.

Gen. BUTLER has just handed me the following:

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, &c.,
June 22, 1861.

No person will be permitted to land at Fortress Monroe, or visit the camps, through motives of curiosity merely. Neither will any person not having his home or business within this Department be permitted to remain here without a special permit from these Head-quarters. All persons having business, or coming properly accredited, will be permitted to land, but the operations of the Department cannot be interfered with or demoralized by pleasure-seekers merely.

The Government line of steamers between Baltimore and this point is for the use of the Government, and not a line of pleasure travel.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

Col. BUTLER goes to New-York this evening, with important Government dispatches.

The propeller *Fanny* has just returned. She was permitted to go as far as Craney Island.

Gen. HUGER sent a dispatch to Gen. BUTLER.

A steamer will bring a large number of fugitives from Norfolk, on Tuesday.

Craney Island and the adjacent main-land, bristles with cannon.

The rebels are fast throwing up intrenchments and batteries at the extremity of Sewell's Point, and also opposite the Rip Raps.

THE VIRGINIA ARMY DESPISED BY THE MISSISSIPPIANS.

We find in the Vicksburgh *Whig*, of June 15th, in the editorial correspondence of that paper from Richmond, the following very significant broad hints at the contempt which the Virginia troops and their leaders have inspired in the southwestern portion of the Confederate Army:

RICHMOND, June 8, 1861.

DEAR WHIG: Although I have been here at the Head-quarters of the Government, mingling socially with the various officers of the Departments, I hear less news than we were in the habit of receiving every day at home. Every officer is on a "war footing," so to speak, and keeps his own counsel.

There have been several skirmishes on the border of Virginia between the State troops and Federal forces. The particulars have been published at length—the papers of this city, and in spite of the favorable construction given to each affair by the Press of their own State, they reflect anything but credit upon the Virginia troops. I am not aware how these matters are looked upon at head-quarters, but I know that the officers and troops from the Southwest regard the conduct of the Virginia troops as extremely discreditable, to say the least. It has become very evident that if Virginia is rid of the Federal forces, the troops from other Southern States will have it to do. The Virginians are entirely solicitous of their own comfort. On each occasion, where they have been attacked by the invaders they have allowed themselves to be surprised. At Fairfax Court-house, the United States troops actually got within the lines of the Virginians, and were taken for friends instead of enemies. At Phillippa, the negligence and inefficiency of the officers were still more glaring. President DAVIS I feel assured, will soon place efficient officers at every point, and that the invaders will soon experience the nerve and skill of the Southwestern braves.

AFFAIRS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Correspondence of the Springfield Journal.

CAIRO, Tuesday, June 18, 1861.

I have delayed writing this till the last moment, in the hope of procuring items, of which there is a scarcity. The *Cheney*, however, is here, considerably after her time from Columbus, and from passengers on her I gather the following:

Throughout all Western Tennessee the rebels are in dread of an attack from Gen. PRENTISS, and are "*scared to death.*" Some of the officers of their army, it is reported, have held a meeting to consider the state of affairs, and express great disgust at PILLOW's conduct, and have joined in a petition to Gov. HARRIS to have him superseded. They declare that he is utterly incompetent, and threaten to resign unless he is removed.

They say they have no arms "*worth a damn,*" and cannot be expected to cope successfully with an army so well equipped and armed as the troops now under Gen. PRENTISS.

One of the passengers says there are about 15,000 men at Union City, but they are a mob rather than an army. They all unite in the expression of the belief that Gen. PRENTISS could *now* with his comparatively small force wipe out the whole secession force in West Tennessee. This is the concurrent testimony of all persons who have reached here in the last two weeks from that place, and it is astonishing that the Government has not given the order to march. If there is much more delay, the consequences may be disastrous.

At Randolph there are about 2,500 men well armed and provided for in all respects, and these will make a good fight. I repeat what I have many times before told you, that if our forces were permitted to march on Columbus, and take that point, it would be the first great blow against the traitors in the western parts of the two States of Kentucky and Tennessee. Why is that order delayed? It cannot come too soon. One of the passengers informs me that that infamous scoundrel and traitor, CLAIB. JACKSON, has for months past been in communication with PILLOW; that the former had assured the Tennessee rebels that Missouri could and would furnish Tennessee with 20,000 men, and that it was understood that the Missourians should attack Bird's Point at the same time that PILLOW's force should attack Cairo.

My informant tells me that this is no secret, but that the Tennessee officers speak of the promise of assistance from JACKSON with perfect freedom, and with full reliance in its certainty and truth. I think there can be no doubt of the truth of this statement, and if it is true, Gen. LYON, if he should be fortunate enough to catch the traitor, will doubtless mete out to him a traitor's doom. But the main thing to be done is to take Columbus. Let the order for that purpose be given at once.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

OUR KANSAS CITY CORRESPONDENCE.

SECESSION OUTRAGES AT AN END—GOOD EFFECTS OF GEN. LYON'S POLICY—KANSAS CITY OCCUPIED BY FEDERAL TROOPS—TREACHERY OF THE REBEL LEADERS, ETC.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Wednesday, June 12, 1861.

"Fair play is a jewel," and no one can feel the force of this adage better than the Union men of this city at this time. For the past six months, we have known no such thing as "fair play," and have had to listen to traitorous speeches and abusive language, to see our trade driven away and our property ruined by the hoisting of the hated flag of the C. S. A., while "tar and feathers," "ropes," "saplings," &c., have been constantly suggested by the main paper of the place as the most appropriate treatment for all Union men. Disgusted, and in some instances intimidated by these things, many of our most valuable citizens have left the town, leaving the balance of us to suffer from the thus increased valor of our enemies.

Treason has been openly talked in our streets, United States arms stolen from Liberty Arsenal, and the Government warehouses have been boastfully paraded by the *Home Guards*, the houses of Union citizens have been fired into in daylight as well as by midnight brawlers, and the day set for driving out all Union men.

Last week, assistance from Arkansas was constantly expected, to overpower Union men, and carry the State out of the Union, while Capt. WAIT has been swaggering about our streets, ready, as he said, to bring in three hundred Cherokee Indians to aid in the noble cause. The hardware stores have been exhausted of their revolvers, bowie knives and rifles by the wealthier of the Secessionists, to arm the blacklegs and bullies of the town and the city itself has been placed in the hands of a metropolitan police, appointed by plotting and traitorous Commissioners from the vilest rowdies and desperadoes of the country.

The Price and Harney compromise has not stopped these proceedings for a moment, but, on the contrary, has enabled the traitors to push ahead their secret efforts to place the State in a similar position to that of Virginia at the present time.

But to-day a slight change has been made in the programme. Through the medium of Gen. LYON and Hon. F. P. BLAIR, we are suddenly placed in a position of present safety at least, while the saloons and other loafing places of these rebels are as suddenly deprived of their loud talking and deep drinking customers.

By the morning boat from Fort Leavenworth, we most unexpectedly found ourselves under the "watch care" of Capt. PRINCE and about 300 United States infantry and dragoons, with all the *impedimenta* for a prolonged stay, besides sufficient arms and equipments to supply a Union Home Guard of 300 to 500 men, to be raised here.

At first sight of these men, who are among the oldest and best drilled soldiers in the army, having just arrived from Texas and the Indian frontier, our valiant Captains, Colonels and Lieutenants incontinently fled to Independence with the intention as asserted, of returning here to-night with State troops enough to "eat up" the entire command of Capt. PRINCE.

The long haired Capt. WEST has not been seen since, and is probably off for the Cherokee Nation to rally his half breeds about the secession standard. There has been a great stampede of secession families, and parties who saw nothing wrong in the villainies and persecutions above alluded to, now make a great outcry of "needless excitement," "armed invasion," "lawless soldiery," &c. &c.

At noon to-day the rebels had collected in large numbers in Independence, from all parts of this and the neighboring counties, and taken possession of the telegraph office and the roads leading to that city, and were loud in their determination to march upon the United States troops to-night. Upon this Captain PRINCE telegraphed to Fort Leavenworth, a boat was chartered, and by 9 o'clock this evening, 350 foot and 125 dragoons were as much at home in "Camp Union" as though they were born and raised there.

We now have about 700 Regulars and 100 Volunteers under arms, a force fully equal to the 2,000 "Prairie Wolves," "Jackson Guards," &c., of our enemies.

These Regulars are the coolest fellows ever seen, having unlimited confidence in the Minié rifle and sabre bayonet, but holding revolvers and bowie-knives in very low estimation. Among the officers is the youngest son of Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN, who is a Captain of Dragoons, and a fine looking soldier too.

In one of the infantry companies is Lieut. OFFLEY, a native of Charleston, South Carolina, whose father and two brothers are in the Confederate army. He says he hopes he may "see the day when they will be whipped out of his mother's house."

Friday, June 14.

Since writing the above, matters have decidedly improved in this county, and I hasten to relate the incidents leading to this pleasant result.

Word having been repeatedly brought to Capt. PRINCE that the Secessionists were assembled to the number of fifteen hundred to two thousand, and were determined to attack him yesterday, and that they had a secession flag flying upon the Court-house he he sent Capt. STANLEY and 125 dragoons with a flag of truce to Independence, to find out their intentions, &c., but giving strict orders not to fire upon them. Arrived near the camp, they were met by a similar body of cavalry, under Capt. HOLLOWAY, the commander of the secession forces, and conducted by him towards head-quarters. In the midst of the parley Capt. STANLEY perceived that the infantry of the enemy had formed on both sides of the road behind the fences and trees, and were preparing to fire upon him. He had not even time to order a retreat, but merely to bow his head to the saddle and wheel his command back, before a volley of one hundred and fifty to two hundred shots, from both sides of the road, passed whistling over their heads, wounding but one man, and disabling a horse or two.

But the result was disastrous in the extreme to the Secessionists, as their own bullets passed through the staff and killed Capt. HALLOWAY and four other of their officers, besides wounding one other Captain and several privates. The United States troops did not fire a shot, but returned to this city smarting under the treachery of Capt. HALLOWAY, and aching for revenge. This vile and piratical conduct was the more outrageous in that Capt. HALLOWAY had been a class-mate at West Point with no less than three of the officers whom he thus betrayed into an ambuscade while bearers of a flag of truce.

This morning, Capt. PRINCE and 600 of the regulars marched upon the secession camp at 6 A. M., but upon their arrival found the enemy fled, leaving their baggage, horses, &c., behind in their haste. Thirty horses, a lot of camp equipage, baggage, &c., fell into the hands of the troops, who then marched through Independence, playing the national airs for the benefit of what few citizens had not fled, and who were believed to be rather unfamiliar with the airs.

The Secessionists are said to be camped about 17 miles from this place and five miles from Independence, but as Capt. PRINCE has three day's rations for his men and has not returned, it is probable that to-morrow they will be again dislodged and driven beyond the borders of the county. There have been many sudden conversions to Unionism to-day, and the good work still goes on. More anon.

OCCIDENT.

P. S.—There are 700 Kansas volunteers in camp now, under command of Col. LEARNED, and their rags and gaunt looks amply attest the hard times they have passed through within the past year. But they are full of fight, and when drilled thoroughly will be the star soldiers of the army. Four hundred more of them are at Wyandotte, and among them Capt. JENNISON, of border notoriety with 125 rangers, who are anxious to "invade the sacred soil of Missouri" as ever a Zouave was to go through Baltimore. We shall have 3,000 troops here in a day or two more, and then the conquest is made, and Missouri becomes a Union State *per se*.

OCCIDENTAL.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF BOONEVILLE.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
BOONEVILLE, Mo., Monday, June 17.

The steamers *A. McDowell*, *Iatan* and *City of Louisiana*, left Jefferson City yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and reached a point a mile below Providence last night, where it was thought best to lay up a few hours. Three companies of BOERNSTEIN's Regiment, under his command, were left to protect the capital. We were cheered enthusiastically by the little town of Marion as we passed there yesterday evening. This morning we took an early start, and reached Rocheport before 6 o'clock, where we made a short stop, but found the people mostly surly and not disposed to be communicative. We learned, however, that the enemy were in considerable force a few miles below this place, and preparing to make a vigorous defence. Leaving there, and taking the steam ferry-boat *Paul Wilcox* with us, we ran up steadily till we had passed the foot of the island, eight miles below here, and seeing a battery on the bluffs, and scouts hastening to report our arrival, we fell back to a point opposite the foot of the island, and at 7 o'clock A. M. disembarked on the south shore, where the bottom land between the river and bluffs is some mile and a half wide. No traitors were visible there, and the troops at once took the river road for this city. Following this road somewhat over a mile and a half to where it ascends the bluffs, several shots from our scouts announced the driving in of the enemy's pickets.

We continued to ascend a gently undulating slope for nearly half a mile, when the enemy were reported in full force near the summit of the next swell of ground, about three hundred yards from our front. The enemy were exceedingly well posted, having every advantage in the selection of their ground, but as you will see, it has been clearly demonstrated, that one Secessionist is hardly superior to many more than his equal number.

Arriving at the brow of the ascent, Capt. TOTTEN opened the engagement by throwing a few nine-pounder explosives into their ranks, while the infantry filed oblique right and left, and commenced a terrific volley of musketry, which was for a short time well replied to, the balls flying thick and fast about our ears, and occasionally wounding a man on our side. The enemy were posted in a lane running toward the river from the road along which the grand army of the United States were advancing, and in a brick house on the northeast corner of the junction of the two roads. A couple of bombs were thrown through the east wall of that house, scattering the enemy in all directions. The well directed fire of the German infantry, Lieut.-Col. SCHAEFFER on the right, and Gen. LYON's company of regulars and part of Col. BLAIR's regiment on the left of the road, soon compelled the enemy to present an inglorious aspect. They clambered over the fence into a field of wheat, and again formed in line just on the brow of the hill. They then advanced some twenty steps to meet us, and for a short time the cannons were worked with great rapidity and effect. Just at this time the enemy opened a galling fire from a grove just on the left of our centre, and from a shed beyond and still farther to the left.

The skirmish now assumed the magnitude of a battle. The commander, Gen. LYON exhibited the most remarkable coolness, and preserved throughout that undisturbed presence of mind shown by him alike in the camp, in private life, and on the field of battle. "Forward on the extreme right;" "Give them another shot, Capt. TOTTEN," echoed above the roar of musketry, clear and distinct from the lips of the General, who led the advancing column. Our force was 2,000 in all, but not over 500 participated at any one time in the battle. The enemy, as we have since been reliably informed, were over 4,000 strong, and yet twenty minutes from the time when the first gun was fired, the rebels were in full retreat, and our troops occupying the ground on which they first stood in line. The consummate cowardice displayed by the seceshers will be more fully understood when I add that the spurs or successive elevations now became more abrupt, steep and rugged, the enemy being fully acquainted with their ground, and strong positions behind natural defences, orchards and clumps of trees offering themselves every few yards. Nothing more, however, was seen of the flying fugitives until about one mile west of the house of WM. M. ADAMS, where they were first posted. Just there was Camp Vest, and a considerable force seemed prepared to defend the approaches to it. Meanwhile, a shot from the iron howitzer on the *McDowell* announced to us that Capt. VOERSTER, with his artillerymen, and Capt. RICHARDSON's company of infantry, who were left in charge of the boats, were commencing operations on the battery over a mile below Camp Vest. This but increased the panic among the invincible (?) traitors, and Capt. TOTTEN had but to give them a few rounds before their heels were again in requisition, and Capts. COLE and MILLER, at the head of their companies, entered and took possession of the enemy's deserted breakfast-tables.

About twenty horses had by this time arrived within our lines with vacant saddles, and the corps reportorial were successfully mounted on chosen steeds. The amount of plunder secured in Camp Vest or Bacon, as the citizens here call it, from the name of the gentleman owning a fine house close by, was very large. One thousand two hundred shoes, twenty or thirty tents, quantities of ammunition, some fifty guns of various patterns, blankets, coats, carpet-sacks, and two secession flags were included in the sum total.

Leaving Capt. COLE in command of the camp, we pushed on toward Booneville, chasing the cowardly wretches who outmanned us two to one. The *McDowell* now came along up in the rear and off to the right from our troops, and having a more distant view of the enemy from the river, and observing their intention to make another stand at the Fair grounds, one mile east of here, where the State has an armory extemporized, Capt. VOERSTER again sent them his compliments from the old howitzer's mouth which with a couple of shots from Capt. TOTTEN and a volley from LOTHROP's detachment of rifles, scattered the now thoroughly alarmed enemy in all directions. The flight through the village commenced soon after 8 o'clock, and continued until after 11. Some three hundred crossed the river, many went South, but the bulk kept on westwardly. A good many persons were taken at the different points of battle, but it is believed the enemy secured none of ours.

Capt. RICHARDSON had landed below, and with the support of the howitzer from the steamer *McDowell*, captured their battery, consisting of two 6 pounders, (with which they intended to sink our fleet,) twenty prisoners, one caisson, and eight horses with military saddles. The enemy did not fire a shot from their cannon. Speaking of prizes, the brilliant achievement in that line was by our reverend friend, WM. A. PILL, Chaplain of the First Regiment. He had charge of a party of four men—two mounted and two on foot—with which to take charge of the wounded. Ascending the brow of a hill, he suddenly came upon a company of twenty-four rebels, armed with revolvers, and fully bent upon securing a place of safety for their carcasses. Their intentions, however, were considerably modified when the parson ordered them to halt, which they did, surrendering their arms. Surrendered by the squad of five men they were then marched on board the *Louisiana*, prisoners of war. The parson also captured two other secessionists during the day, and at one time, needing a wagon and horses for the wounded, and finding friendly suggestions wasted on a stubborn old rebel placed a revolver at his head, and the desired articles were forthcoming. In time of peace the preacher had prepared for war.

After passing the Fair Grounds, our troops came slowly towards town. They were met on the east side of the creek by Judge MILLER, of the District Court and other prominent citizens, bearing a flag of truce, in order to assure our troops of friendly feelings sustained by three-fourths of the inhabitants, and if possible prevent the shedding of innocent blood. They were met cordially by Gen. LYON and Col. BLAIR, who promised, if no resistance was made to their entrance that no harm need be feared. Major O'BRIEN soon joined the party from the city, and formally surrendered the city to the federal forces. The troops then advanced, headed by the Major and Gen. LYON, and were met at the principal corner of the

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BRAZIL AND THE BRAZILIANS, PORTRAYED IN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES. By Rev. D. P. KIDDER, D. D. and Rev. J. C. FLETCHER. Illustrated by one hundred and fifty engravings. Philadelphia: CHILDS & PETERSON.

If any one objects to the notice of an old book under the above head, we have but to reply that as no more books seem likely to be published during the next five years, we conceive ourselves justified in taking up and passing in review all that have been published within the last ten. To the thinking of many a better reason for noticing the book before us might be found in the fact that it is eminently worthy of a second mention, but we prefer to be capricious. Our readers will readily recognize in Mr. FLETCHER, one of the joint authors and the main mover of the book, we fancy, the gentleman whose pleasant lectures have made us almost as familiar with the Brazilian forests as with our own woodlands, and placed us on the footing of old acquaintanceship with that most amiable sovereign, Dom PEDRO SEGUNDO. It is very pleasant this quiet June weather to boat with these entertaining gentlemen on the Amazon, thread its luxuriant valley, and make ourselves acquainted with the latent resources and boundless, though undeveloped wealth, of a country to which not a tithe of the attention has been paid that it is entitled to.

Our introduction to Brazil is under the best auspices, and our first impressions are decidedly favorable. In the streets of Rio Janeiro we meet no half-demented individuals, rushing to and fro in spasmodic haste. No one jostles you from the pavement—no hackman seeks to make you his victim. Everything is done in a delightful *dolce far niente* style. This sensible people seem to have established, as the guide of their conduct, the dear old Arabian maxim, "Hurry is the devil's," and are determined to take things coolly. Inquire at the Custom-house for your baggage, and they say, "Have patience, Señor." Demand to know when you shall have it, and the invariable answer is, "To-morrow." When you've got it safely mounted on the back of a porter, request him to hasten with it to your lodgings, and he dumps it on the ground, with, "Wait a little, Sir!" And another blessing in Rio Janeiro: the fact that an omnibus can be filled is fully recognized, and when once full, the conductor slams to the door, with a "Let us be off," and takes up no more passengers until the debarkation of one creates a vacancy. Nor are the streets of Rio Janeiro ever blocked by drays, go-carts and dog-wagons. Indexing fingers on the corners of each street, like mute M. P.'s, silently point the way which all vehicles shall go, and from their direction there is no departure. But there seems to be another institution in Brazil not quite so commendable as the preceding. The beggars are accustomed to go their rounds on horseback—our proverb is verified. Fancy the feelings of a pedestrian in bestowing alms upon a mounted horseman—this would be a "rendering unto CÆSAR" with a vengeance.

The clergy of the country do not commend themselves to much consideration; we can only view in them a band of cowled monsters, given to all manner of abominations. A remarkable analogy, in fact, may be detected between Brazilian Priests and American Aldermen.

The women do things very much after our patent. The Brazilian mother almost invariably gives her infant over to a servant to be nursed, and when it becomes big enough to be in the way sends it to school. Pianos are plenty, and so are performers. The manners and address of the ladies are good, their carriage is graceful, and, we suppose, their carriages stylish. They have no fund of varied knowledge to make a conversation agreeable and instructive, but they chatter nothings in a pleasant way, and read sensation novels and newspapers. Thus they fit themselves to become wives and mothers. It is somewhat singular how one touch of nature makes all womankind kin.

In behalf of Dom PEDRO SEGUNDO our sympathies are enlisted to the fullest extent. As the Rev. Dr. OSGOOD once very happily expressed it, "he has *risen* from his mere fortuitous position as emperor, and takes his place in the world as a man." He seems to be all that a monarch may be, and most of what a man ought to be. Well acquainted with the natural sciences, a good topographical engineer, an accomplished linguist, an admirer of our IRVING, and devoted to LONGFELLOW—we hazard the assertion that he has never read a line of TUPPER—and making the welfare of his Empire and the peace and prosperity of his subjects his first care, it would be difficult to find, in the whole wide world's range, a monarch better fitted to grace a throne than Dom PEDRO II. The worst thing our good sovereign ever did was to give an hundred thousand francs to the whining LAMARTINE, but this may be set down as simply a mistaken charity. What a blessing for the Brazilians that they are not, and never have been, cursed with a BUCHANAN. In view of this exemption, they should prostrate themselves nightly to the great Cross above their heads, and make each of its stars the object of a special adoration.

In the animal and vegetable departments, Brazil enjoys a wondrous wealth. Birds whose plumage is brighter than any tints our artists can produce, and flowers whose luxuriant blossomings fill the forests, seem to be there the great staple of nature. We have taken a special fancy to the Rose-Colored Spoonbill, whereof Mr. FLETCHER furnishes us a drawing. Verily, as our feathered friend disports before us in all his crimson and orange surroundings, we can well say that "Solomon, in all his glory, was not attired like one of these." And his bill—what a contrivance for spooning and scooping with, to be sure; what a Secretary of the Treasury he'd make, or what a valuable adjutant and adjunct he'd have proved to COBB and FLOYD—either, or both.

What would not one of our millionaires up town give for a specimen of the Victoria Regia, if by any chance one could be obtained to grace his conservatory? This wondrous water-lily "inhabits the tranquil waters of the shallow lakes formed by the widening of the Amazon and its affluents. Its leaves measure from 15 to 18 feet in circumference. Their upper part is of a dark glossy green; the under portion is of a crimson red, furnished with large salient veins, which are cellular and full of air, and have the stem covered with elastic prickles. The flowers lift themselves about six inches above the water, and when full blown have a circumference of from three to four feet. The petals unfold towards evening. Their color, at first of the purest white, passes, in twenty-four hours, through successive hues, from a tender rose tint to a bright red. During the first day of their bloom they exhale a delightful fragrance, and at the end of the third day the flower fades away and replunges beneath the waters, there to ripen its seeds." There's a magnificent flower for you, its analyzation would employ an army of botanists for a week, and one of its petals furnish a complete breakfast for a horse. Little wonder that one celebrated naturalist, traveling down the river in company with a Spanish missionary, on first seeing the Victoria Regia, burst forth in "an improvised *Te Deum* which greatly impressed the old missionary;" or that another botanist, on catching a glimpse of its unfolded glories, prepared to plunge in to snatch them, heedless of the alligators which yawned on the surface of the stream. On second thought, however, he concluded to procure a canoe, and we are told that the leaves of the plant loaded his frail barge to the water's edge. Walking on the waters would cease to be a miracle had one such platform leaves beneath his feet as buoys.

But there are other things in Brazil not so pleasant to encounter, though equally curious of their kind. The anaconda, that has a singular monomania for swallowing innocent young heifers, and then retiring to the mountains to take a siesta of a month; the vampire-bat, that descends like a magnified musquito, and ingeniously taps the extremities of sleepers—a practising *flea*-botomist on an extended scale; the centipedes, scorpions and other tropical torments, all come to prove that all climates and situations in life have their stings and discomforts.

The "musical cart," too, is a domestic institution which we should not like to encounter single-handed and while in a sleepy mood. Our author tells us that "the Brazilians construct these carts of a particular wood, having special reference to the musical qualities, which, when put into action under a heavy load and behind three yoke of cattle, resemble the concentrated pow-wow of a thousand belligerent tom-cats!" Let us resign ourselves contentedly to the diabolism of organ-grinders, thanking the presiding genius of slumber that the rolling stock of our streets is not built exclusively with a view to sound. It is but justice, however, to explain to the general reader that anacondas, vampires, centipedes, scorpions, musical carts, &c., are country annoyances, and do not exist in towns. They somewhat correspond to our mosquitoes, belligerent bulls, bluebottle flies, country sermons, and such like concomitants of rural life.

We would like to quote at length from the very interesting statistics which Mr. FLETCHER has compiled relative to the commerce and agriculture, the past and the present, of Brazil. Space, however, forbids. Figures have an obstinate inelasticity, which precludes all possibility of compression. Furthermore, a condensation of facts constitutes precisely that sort of an article which judicious readers invariably avoid. In Mr. FLETCHER's book the statistics are so ingeniously interwoven with threads of travel and pages of pleasant narration, that we scarcely notice them until we find our brain bristling with figures, and endeavoring to solve problems of political economy. As it seems likely that we can look forward to nothing new for a year or two, but must content ourselves with what has been written, we commend Mr. FLETCHER and his book to the careful attention of readers and thinkers. To the performance of his work he brought an observant eye, a cultivated mind, a practiced pen, and an enthusiasm for the working of practical good to a great but neglected empire, which knows no bounds. And the result is before us. Brazil and the Brazilians are deeply indebted to the zeal and patience of their advocate, but the mass of readers the world over, also owe gratitude to the author of this most instructive and entertaining book.

WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS. Household Edition. Illustrated from Drawings by F. O. C. DARLEY and JOHN GILBERT. New-York: W. A. TOWNSEND & Co.

From "the blood-red blossom of war, with a heart of fire," the green and golden glories of autumn unfold themselves. Some months since, it was announced that, with February, Messrs. TOWNSEND & Co. would commence the publication of an edition of DICKENS, surpassing in beauty of binding and illustration any reproduction of the great novelist previously attempted in this country. Faithfully with February came the *Pickwick Papers*, in four volumes. Much as expectation had been excited by the promise of the publishers, it was fully satisfied by their performance. The *Pickwick Papers* were laid before us on the most perfect of paper—"tinted" and "laid." Of the illustrations it is not necessary to speak; are not the names of the artists given, and was anything bad ever known to come from either pencil? If Boz does not chuckle when he sees the sunbeams of his humor caught and photographed in these vignettes, then he's not a merry man at heart. Of the binding of the books, what shall we say? Of the technical term we are ignorant, but it bursts upon us as a wonder of art—neat, yet the very opposite of gaudy. Cloth, palpably cloth, yet not a cloth of common woof and warp, for it is the very poet's "cloth of gold,"—or rather of green and gold. The taste wherewith the bright letters are arranged on the terraced backs, and the fashion in which the "guinea stamp" is set on the prairie-like cover, inspire us with a feeling of respect for the artist who achieved this neatness amounting to reverence. For book-binders generally, henceforth, we shall entertain sentiments not very far removed from veneration. Whether this style of work is the first of its kind, the bold invention of a Napoleonic genius, or whether it has been brought from the sepulchre of the Past, wherein the lost arts are commonly supposed to be entombed, we know not; but certain it is that we have no counterpart of it on the shelves above, on the desk beneath, or in the spare space under the desk.

Well, "the blood-red blossom of war" bloomed, and cast a shade over everything else. It proved a species of the Deadly night shade. And the blight fell upon publishers as well as upon "other men." This house succumbed, that house split, and others dispersed themselves in divers ways. The firm of TOWNSEND & Co. underwent a sort of sea-change, but still these precious little volumes come as regular as the months. The four volumes of *Nicholas Nickleby* and the two of *Oliver Twist*, as business men say, "came regularly to hand." And still, like Oliver Twist, the public ask for "more." But more they are not to have at present, for an interregnum of two months is to take place in the publication,—consequently, all that the public have to do is to wait; and the exercise of that Christian virtue, Patience, will undoubtedly bring its own reward. It may be as well to state that the mantle of the translated firm has fallen upon JAMES G. GREGORY, who is now entitled to write after his name the "honorable mention," Publisher of DARLEY'S illustrated edition of COOPER'S Novels, and DARLEY & GILBERT'S Illustrated Household Edition of DICKENS' Works.

THE FIFTH READER OF THE SCHOOL AND FAMILY SERIES. By MARCIUS WILLSON, Author of Primary History: History of the United States; American History; and Outlines of General History. Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.

In speaking of this most valuable educational series, we labor under a peculiar embarrassment, from the fact that it has excited such universal attention and commendation from the Press, that any remarks which we may make will seem but the echo of what has already been said. It places us somewhat in the position of the thin-voiced pedlar, who, following in the wake of his stout-lunged competitors as they proclaimed the nature and character of the wares they carried, could only cry "me, too!"

The plan of this series is based upon the idea of leading the learner up the hill by easy gradations, rather than by steep strides. In the *Primer* he is taught to creep well; in the *First Reader* he is encouraged to "toddle" along, and so on, until, in the *Fifth*, he is placed firmly upon his legs. Another and most important feature in this series of *Readers* is to be found in the subject matter they contain. It seemed formerly to be thought that a *Reader* need only be a compilation of aimless stories and popular poetry—anything over which the beginner might ramble and practice pronunciation and accentuation,—about as sensible an idea, by the way, as if one in teaching a child to eat should set it to chewing sawdust, or in instructing it in walking should place it in a chair and let it practice by swinging its legs. It does not seem to have been before recognized that in learning to read a child can learn a variety of other things, that the *Reader* may be made the medium through which the rudiments of nearly every other branch of education may be communicated. We may be wrong, but we are very much disposed to attribute that love of light literature and distaste to all useful reading, so early manifest in children of the growing generation, to the injudicious selections made in the vicious compilations commonly called *Readers* and *Speakers*. Mr. WILLSON'S plan in this respect is so admirable, so conformatory to the first suggestions of sound sense, that the only wonder is that no one has hit upon it before—perhaps we should have said it is a wonder that any one has hit on it at all. Lessons are given in physiology—human and vegetable—in natural philosophy, chemistry, physical geography, geology, history, architecture, ichthyology and herpetology, (*apropos* of the last science, we fancy that children will wonder why it is not called reptology.) The propriety of this plan is very plainly evident. To return to our former rather homely simile, those learning to masticate are obliged to chew nothing which they may not profitably swallow. Although heartily opposed, with a double two-parent power, to the innovations and revolutions in school-books, which entail a new set at the commencement of every quarter, we commend the introduction of this series of Readers into every school in the land, and an *auto-de-fe* of all previous ones, with total disregard to their cost.

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Atlantic* for July, is professedly a "War Number," and yet it puzzles us to determine why it is thus designated, unless, indeed, it be because it is promptly in the field, and quite up to its usual standard. It does not come to us in flaming covers, nor has it a belligerent breath. The initial poem, "Our Orders," by Mrs. HOWE, is not at all of a blood-red type; its suggestions are musically put, and of the most palpable wisdom:

> "Weave no more silks, ye Lyons looms,
> To deck our girls for gay delights!
> The crimson flower of battle blooms,
> And solemn marches fill the nights.
>
> "Weave but the flag whose bars to-day
> Drooped heavy o'er our early dead,
> And homely garments, coarse and gray,
> For orphans that must earn their bread!"

May the Lyons looms take heed.

The continued chapters of Mrs. STOWE'S "Agnes of Sorrento," have the peaceful hues of an Italian sky, though a cloud darkly looms in the person of a handsome cavalier, who seems destined to brew a storm in the progress of the story. Why is it, by the way, that all heroes are so inexcusably good-looking, all heroines so provokingly beautiful and bewitching? Many a romance is woven in real life, the component threads whereof are of coarse and homely texture.

A delightful paper entitled "Sun-Painting and Sun-Sculpture," is contributed by HOLMES. We have a practical paper, "The London Workingmen's College"; a timely paper, "Emancipation in Russia"; and then a modified ghost story, "The Haunted Shanty," which we do not like at all. The author assures us that it is true, and we do not doubt the assertion—it is certainly dull enough to be so. The "Greek Lines" which here terminate are as finely drawn as the multitude of their predecessors, and are quite as rich in word-wealth. Then "the crimson flower of battle blooms" in a capital essay entitled "The Ordeal by Battle." If it be not by JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, we do that gentleman no discredit in supposing that it is. The action of England in the present American struggle, finds no indorser in the author of a logical paper, "The United States and Europe"; and now we come to mementos of "our early dead." "Washington as a Camp" was written by the gallant WINTHROP, who fell at Big Bethel a victim to the big blunder of an incompetent attorney General. The concluding lines might have been murmured by the poor soldier as the last breath ebbed from his body, "*Good bye, everybody! And so, in haste, I close.*" One of Lincoln's private secretaries, Mr. HAY, contributes an affectionate memorial of the lamented ELLSWORTH; and so we have an appropriate but melancholy ending of a "War number."

As we open the fresh leaves of the July number of *Harper's*, and glance at the initial page, we breathe a sigh—a sigh for STROTHER, the inimitable Porte Crayon, whose text and illustrations have so long been a prominent feature of this popular periodical. For STROTHER is now a Secessionist—a captain in the Confederate Army. No longer a Porte Crayon, he has become a Porte Musket, and is probably at this moment supporting arms somewhere between the Potomac and Manassas Gap. What a pity that he didn't stick to *Harper's Magazine* and keep clear of Harper's Ferry. For he is now sporting in a magazine that is liable at any moment to explode and bring rout and ruin upon the head of a most accomplished artist and finished gentleman. If he falls into your hands, good friends of the Federal Army, high privates and full corporals, all, remember that to the July number of the periodical before us he has contributed some most capital sketches, and, for the love of art, treat him tenderly; maim not his elbow and wound not the fingers which so deftly wield pen and pencil; but if, by any fatality, the artist who achieved the sketches in the neighboring illustrated article, become dependent upon your mercies, bayonet him without the benefit of clergy, for he is faulty.

Sandwiched between these picturesque pieces, we discover some very musical verses whereto the name of George Arnold is appended. From this we infer that MCARONE is home from the wars. Truly, we should be sorry to lose the valuable and veracious correspondence of this doughty General from the revolted districts, nor can we well afford to dispense with his conquering arm in the regular, or irregular, service.

"Thrown Together" is a pleasant story, ending after the most approved fashion. "Prodigious Talkers" is a paper that might very well be followed up by essays on prodigious thinkers and prodigious writers. We have a continuation of ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S "Orley Farm," and further revelations in "The Adventures of Phillip," as recounted by THACKERAY. In "Ena," "Poor Chips," and "My Nannie, O," we recognize tales of the regulation type. Last but by no means least comes a characteristic poem by Elizabeth Barrett Browning, nervous, clear and ringing as the tones of a steel bell. And yet some one asks how a woman can be expected to sacrifice sweetness to strength! Listen to the concluding lines, destined, we fancy, to be echoed in quotation many a time and oft.

> "——Show me Michael with the sword,
> Rather than such Angels, Lord!"

Are they not vigorous enough? But if any feel disposed to question further the strength that may lie beneath a woman's locks, let them turn back a few pages to the biographical sketch of MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI, which appears in the present number. Let them read how she lived and learn how she died. If not satisfied then that a woman can reason as well as accept conclusions, that the heart does not in all cases overbalance the head, let them kneel at their mother's feet and pray.

The *Knickerbocker* leads off with a thoughtful and graceful ode, by HENRY T. TUCKERMAN, "Italia Libera," very appropriately inscribed to Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH, our first Minister to Italy. CHARLES GODFREY LELAND contributes another of his quaint and humorous Mace Slope papers. In this instance it pleaseth him to discourse of fancy work. "The Real and Ideal" is brought to a conclusion. (Your pardon, reader, we mean a story of that name; we perfectly agree with you in thinking that both have but just begun.) "The Bullfinch," by FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN, is a very good story. It must have "a good moral tendency," since it winds up with a wedding, and this ending is the orthodox one. "A Chapter on Geese" is written by some one who evidently fully understands and appreciates his subject. "American Art" is anonymous, but we fancy it is the work of a femininity, since almost every other sentence is underscored; but the lady doesn't spell beautiful with a big B, so we forgive her for italicising. For the poem of "Icarus," the public are indebted to ALFRED C HILLS, formerly of the *Evening Post*, now a post-captain in the Federal army. "What we are Fighting For," is the explanatory title of the concluding paper. The explanation, however, is little needed at this late day. Most people have found out what we are fighting for—those who have not may settle down into the belief that it is to enable lawyers' clerks to draw the pay of Colonels and Brigadier-Generals. The conclusion would not be wholly correct, neither would it be wholly wrong.

On the whole, we hazard the opinion that the best thing in the *Knickerbocker* of late is Mr. KIMBALL'S "Revelations of Wall-street." If any one who has any considerable acquaintance in Wall-street, or in its environs, will assure us that he knows no CHARLES PARKINSON, no SOL. DOWNEY, then will we confess ourself wrong, for we give these revelations the palm because throughout they are as chapters from real life. The only wonder is that Old Knick has not before now had to respond to a dozen libel suits. The Editor's Table is as spicy and well prepared as ever, and a brief sketch of a trip to the home of the late Col. ELLSWORTH will be found of peculiar interest.

Vanity Fair merits a good word, and it shall have one. Its last two cartoons have been capital. To say that they are worthy of *Punch* will not at all express what we mean—they are worthy the lively little periodical itself, and this is saying a great deal. In one we have a "Design for a Statue of English Justice," as "suggested by Lords RUSSELL and PALMERSTON." A burly John Bull is the statue, and Exeter Hall is the pedestal. John Bull, in his new *rôle*, is comfortably poised, his right foot tramples on the typical sword, in his right hand are poised the emblematical scales. On the one scale lies a bale of cotton, in the nearer one squats a terrified darkey. But the beam is quivering in favor of the cotton. "Justice" does not see the darkey at all; his dexter eye is covered with a guinea, and for fear that the guinea should fall the left hand supports it in its place. The other eye, with an eager roll, is following the descending cotton. Manchester mills are in the background, and a church rears its steeple near at hand. The cartoon of this week, too, is excellent, though rather nearly resembling the other. A squat, hideous little crowned idol is making itself easy on its throne by crushing out the lives of several poor Africans, who are writhing and twisting beneath their diabolical burden in every conceivable type of agony. And prostrate before the throne is John Bull, his ministers, bishops and satellites, worshipping and singing hosannas. The picture is suggestive.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

THE BATTLE AT BOONVILLE.

A dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican*, dated Jefferson City, June 19, gives the following version of the battle at Boonville:

"The news of the total defeat of the State troops at Boonville is confirmed, and is undoubtedly true, from the various reports brought in by gentlemen who have just arrived from Boonville by skiff or stage. I gather the following particulars as most reliable:

The United States troops landed at a wood-yard, about five miles this side of Boonville, and one mile below the encampment of the State troops; the latter had a battery near Boonville pointed towards the river, but it was circumvented by the United States troops, and proved perfectly useless. Immediately after landing, the United States troops advanced upon the State troops, who met them in a lane, and here the firing commenced. After a short skirmish, the United States troops retreated into a wheat-field, whither they were followed in hot haste by the State troops, who undoubtedly thought they had the advantage over the enemy, but it appeared that this movement on the part of the United States troops was only a stratagem. They had no sooner taken a stand in the wheat-field than they opened a most destructive fire upon the State troops, killing many, and utterly confusing and disconcerting the remainder. After the lapse of a very short time, the State troops were totally routed, and fled in every direction. Gov. JACKSON was about a mile off, surrounded by Capt. KELLY'S company as a body guard. It is reported that he was severely reprimanded during the engagement, by men of his own party, for lack of discretion and cowardice. As soon as he saw the result, he and Capt. KELLY'S company, and MONROE PARSONS, according to some accounts, took a boat and went up the river. Another account says that he fled alone, on horseback, in the direction of Syracuse. MONROE PARSONS was not in the fight, but had been previously reported sick. The City of Boonville was not injured at all, not a shot being fired into it. Gen. PRICE'S absence is accounted for in the following way: On Sunday morning the report was brought to the Governor by some of his picket guards, that seven boats were coming up the river, loaded with United States troops. A consultation was at once had between the Governor and Gen. PRICE, the result of which was that Gov. JACKSON sent orders to the troops to disband, as they could not sustain themselves against such a force. Gen. PRICE then left for home. The troops, however, were exceedingly displeased with the Governor's order, and said they were determined to have a fight. Col. MARMADUKE, from Saline County, who commanded them, became disaffected and resigned. A few hours afterwards the report about the seven steamboats proved to be untrue. The Governor then agreed to revoke his order, and recommended his troops to sustain their position, and prepare for resistance to the United States troops. He also issued a proclamation, stating that the command had been given to one Mr. Little. What the sequel was is related above.

No one has any reliable news as to the number of killed and wounded, and those taken prisoners. It is stated, however, that LYON once had the State troops in a position whence he could have mowed them down with terrible effect, but that he ordered the firing to stop just at that time, and proceeded to make prisoners.

A gentleman, just from Syracuse, tells me that a number of fugitives had arrived in that town, and it was attempted to gather them, if possible, for another attack; also, that Senator MONROE was using every exertion to encourage and provide for them. Another report says that troops are gathering in the counties west from here, and it is proposed to make another stand in Jackson County.

Another dispatch says that 600 State troops had arrived at Syracuse with six cannon, and that they would make fight there."

A REBEL VIEW.

The Louisville *Courier* has a happy way of taking a defeat. This is the way in which it announces the result of the battle at Boonville, Missouri:

"Our news columns are filled with war intelligence. In addition to the report of two battles near the Kansas borders, in which the Missourians were victorious, we have news from private sources about the affair at Boonville. A gentleman who left St. Louis yesterday evening, says that Gen. LYON was repulsed in his attack on Boonville, and retreated to his boats. On his return to Jefferson City, at Rocheport, a masked battery opened on him and completely riddled the boats. They were in a sinking condition, and Gen. LYON and his entire force were compelled to surrender. Three hundred of the Federal troops are said to have been slain. We think this news is reliable, as letters have been received corroborating a portion of the above.

Details of the skirmish at Vienna show a dreadful loss of life. The Federals were surprised, and fled in dismay.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* reports that a battle had been raging at Leesburg for ten hours; also, that Gen. JOHNSTON, who evacuated Harper's Ferry, had attempted a surprise of Gen. PATTERSON'S command. The Virginians are also moving into Western Virginia.

LATER.

The telegraph, which is under Black Republican rule, accords a triumph to Gen. LYON and forces at Boonville."

THE ADVANCE FROM KANSAS.

A correspondent of the Leavenworth *Conservative* writes from Kansas City, under date of June 15:

"Mr. C. C. CARPENTER, who was dispatched by Capt. STOCKTON to report the progress of the regular force that started in pursuit of the rebels who disregarded the flag of truce on Thursday, near Independence, in so cowardly a manner, returned yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, and reported that the regulars had been at the rebel camp—the same place where they were attacked—and found that the whole rebel force had fled, leaving a large amount of property, which fell into the hands of the Federal troops. They must have left only on Friday morning, and in great haste; they evidently were greatly scared, for the camp fixings looked as if but recently deserted. Pots of coffee were on the fire, and most of the cooking utensils were in the camp, though the provisions generally had been taken.

All along the road towards Independence were scattered saddles, bridles, cartridge boxes, bayonets, tents, clothing, &c.

The carpetsacks of the men had been placed in a wagon, and in crossing a creek it broke down and was left. The Regulars soon "confiscated" the white shirts, perfumed white pocket handkerchiefs, and other genteel fixings of the rebels. One Regular put on an entire linen suit, and others were soon finely attired. There were about 25 horses taken; the messenger brought in an old artillery horse which created much amusement. He was named 'Secesh.'

After taking possession of this camp, the force marched through Independence to the tunes of Hail Columbia and Yankee Doodle.

The country between here and Independence is entirely deserted; fine fields of wheat are open and stock are running on them. The rebel forces appear to have made free use of all kinds of property. At Independence the stores were closed and all kinds of business suspended. Many of the citizens have left, and the entire town has a Sunday appearance. Not a Secesh flag was seen.

By the messenger, I learn that the rebel forces are encamped three miles beyond Independence, near the forks of the Blue Mill and Lexington road, and are fortifying their position, which is said to be a good one. They have six pieces of artillery; three, however, are not mounted.

It is reported that they were reinforced yesterday morning by a company from Liberty, Mo., numbering one hundred men; they have one piece of artillery. It is generally believed that Capt. PRINCE will attack them to-day. Whether they will stand or not, no one can tell; but it is believed they will run the same as they did yesterday.

The most satisfactory news is the death of several of the rebel leaders, and that, too, by their own men. Capt. HOLLODAY, who was in command of the rebel forces, and was mortally wounded, died yesterday at 12 o'clock. J. B. MCCLANAHAN, a lieutenant; CHAS. KERNS, and three others were killed, and Capt. BASMEN slightly wounded. KERNS was one of the worst Border Ruffians in Missouri. It was reported that he was shot in five places and had a sabre wound in the head. It was the work of his own men.

The volunteers are all well and enjoying themselves, but disappointed at not having a brush.

Lieut. Gov. ROOT and Col. R. S. VAN HORN, of Kansas City, are in camp most of the time. Col. LEABNARD is all around the camp attending to his duties; these gentlemen are popular with all; they do all in their power to make the command comfortable, and have succeeded most admirably.

Capt. OFFLEY and Engineer DAVIS are the only regular officers here. The former acts as Commissary for the volunteers."

Commenting on the state of affairs in Missouri, the *Conservative* says:

"The United States now have 2,300 men at Kansas City and Independence. Col. CURTIS' Iowa regiment has arrived at St. Joseph, so that, with the Regulars and Home Guard, there must be nearly 2,000 Union soldiers at that point.

Every bridge on the Hannibal Railroad is now in possession of our forces. There are 300 men at Chillicothe, 300 at the Grand River, a large body at Hudson, and about 1,500 at Hannibal. In brief, the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad is *ours*. The North Missouri is also being rapidly protected. Fort Leavenworth is also ours, and will remain so. Northern Missouri is *corralled*. The Pacific Railroad and Iron Mountain are either now in our possession or will be within two days.

The Union men in Missouri are rapidly getting arms, and their friends from Kansas, Iowa and Missouri are already on the ground with protecting forces. Secession flags are coming down, and Secessionists are going under. They are fast learning that there is a God in Israel, and that His justice will not sleep forever.

We must admit that we are pleased with the prospect that is spread out before us. Our ancient enemy 'humiliated,' and Free State men exultant. It is a good thing. It suits us. There is yet a possibility of changing Missouri from a condition of utter barbarism to a state of semi-civilization. And for that change we shall ever hope and fight."

THE ADVANCE OF COL. CURTIS' DIVISION.

A letter to the *Democrat*, dated June 16, notices the progress of Col. CURTIS' division. It says:

"Some threatening appearances at Macon City after the train passed, induced Col. CURTIS to separate his command at Brookfield, and send two or three companies back to that point. The remainder of the regiment were stationed at or near Grand River bridge, for the protection of that important point, from whence on the 14th they made visits to the neighboring towns of Utica and Chillicothe, arresting Secessionists wherever found. Some were released on taking the oath of allegiance, others who were more prominent, were held for further dealings. Among those thus held, are Mr. AUSTIN, representative from Livingston County. Diligent search was made at Chillicothe for JOHN GRAY and Capt. W. Y. SLACK, the latter one of the bridge-burner's Brigadier Generals. They had both taken to their heels and ignominiously left their cupes to their fate. Capt. SLACK went out on a strawberry hunt Thursday evening and has not been heard of since. It is a pity they escaped, for these two men have been the cause of much of the trouble in this region, their efforts commencing with the election of members to the Convention.

On the 14th, at night, the troops at Macon City were relieved by Col. BATES' Regiment, and went west with a large body, some 1,500, whose destination was understood to be Lexington. Four companies of Col BATES' Regiment were left at Hannibal, one at South River Bridge and the remainder went into camp at Macon City.

On the 15th, at Stewartsville, a member of a regiment bound west, made a demand for a secession flag in the possession of a son of D. M. MCDONALD, (a prominent Secessionist, and a man who has given much trouble in that vicinity,) which demand was opposed by the foolish young man with a drawn revolver. Before he could draw trigger he was shot by the soldier with a Minié rifle, and fell dead at once. It was with difficulty the officers could prevent the men from shooting the father. He was spared, however, to reflect upon the kind of treasonable teaching that has caused him the loss of a son.

Great vigilance was used throughout the day and night of the 15th, the panic-stricken rebels having partially recovered from their consternation, and were understood to be forming into guerilla squads to follow the example of their great leader, and burn South River and Grand River bridges. A larger force was stationed at both points, and at Macon City, Shelbina and Hannibal. Everything was prepared for an attack. The night passed off quietly, and "nobody hurt."

On Saturday, the patriotic ladies of Macon City and vicinity, who have been for weeks under a reign of terror, testified their gratitude to their protectors by preparing a huge national flag, which was borne to the camp by the ladies, attended by the regimental band and a large escort of soldiers and Union men, and raised to the peak of a large pole, (which had recently borne a secession flag in another part of the town) amidst great rejoicings.

On the arrival of the passenger express train from Hannibal at Macon, Col. R. S. BEVIER, of Bloomington, was arrested by Col. BATES. Col. BEVIER was just returning from a tour through the Confederate States, and as he was recently an inspector of this military division, and is now one of Jackson's Brigadier Generals, it is surmised that his recent visit to the South may have had reference to the position which the Boss bridge burner desires Missouri to occupy towards that interesting portion of the green earth, and that his papers, if obtained, would be important.

COL. BATES' DECISION.

In the *Whole Union*, a paper published by the First Regiment of Iowa Volunteers, at Macon City, Mo., we find the following under date of June 15:

Col. BATES, of the First Regiment, left Keokuk at 6 P. M. of the 13th, arrived at Hannibal at 1 A. M. of the 14th—left the afternoon of the same day for the West, leaving a sufficient number of troops to guard that point, another at Palmyra Bridge, a third at Shelbina, and a fourth at the bridge near Carbon, and encamped here the same afternoon, with the balance of the force and all the baggage and property of the companies, and before night was in possession of the Hannibal and St Joseph Railroad for 130 miles, and the northern portion of the North Missouri Railroad.

Information was received on the night of the 15th, that 500 Secessionists were intending to attack South River Bridge, 60 miles from here, and in three hours after the point was occupied by 400 men. On the same day a lot of powder, shot and other munitions of war were seized, and a number of prisoners were taken and liberated on taking the oath of allegiance.

When the First Regiment landed at this place last Friday, it was greeted by a crowd principally of ladies and old men. In the cases of both, their joy at the arrival of troops was unmistakable. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs, gave us their cheeriest smiles, and gathered around us to welcome our coming in warm heartborn words. One old man gripped the hand of a recruit, attempted to speak and burst into tears, sobbing like a child.

Col. BATES had issued the following proclamation:

HEAD QUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT
IOWA VOLUNTEERS,
CAMP AT MACON CITY, June 15, 1861.

To the Citizens of Macon City and Vicinity:

The loyal troops of the Government are now in camp in this place, for the purpose of aiding the execution of the laws, sustaining and strengthening patriotic Union men, and putting down rebellion. I therefore call upon all those now in arms against the United States, in obedience to the call of the Governor of Missouri, to disband, and go to their homes without delay, and thus avoid bloodshed and all the evils attendant upon a conflict of arms. Unless all armed bands of disloyal troops, whether drilling as Home Guards or otherwise, are disbanded within forty-eight hours, they will be dispersed, taken prisoners, and their arms taken from them. I assure the people of North Missouri that no citizen will be deprived of his liberty or property, or his rights as a citizen denied him, so long as he does not interfere with the execution of the laws of the United States. All the force under my command, will, if necessary, be used to protect every citizen in the enjoyment of his rights; and no lawlessness, theft or depredations of any kind will be permitted. The homes and institutions of Missouri will be held sacred.

Citizens of Missouri! Come forward and support the old flag under which the great men of your State have placed their names on the roll of statesmen, and Missouri has obtained her proud position among the States of the Union.

J. F. BATES, Colonel Commanding.

GEN. POMEROY.

On June 8, Gen. POMEROY, one of the newly elected United States Senators from Kansas, passed through Lawrence. He made a speech to the people which concluded thus:

"Gentlemen, after the hot months of July and August have passed away, this country will witness the moving of the largest and best army that has been collected since the palmy days of NAPOLEON. It will sweep over the South as you have seen shadows of clouds chase each other over fields of waving grain. But it will [illegible]. At the same time, the mightiest fleet that ever plowed the waters of this side the Atlantic, will hover along the Southern coast and command the Gulf. [Loud cheers.] The contest is to be terrible and short; American liberty is too young, is too full of vitality, and has too much to do, to think of yielding in this struggle. I say to you, men of Kansas, be patient, trust the Government, be of good cheer, and all will be well."

THE INDIANS IN COUNCIL.

The Lawrence (Kansas) *Republican* of June 18, says:

"Yesterday, we met on the streets of Lawrence, BLACK BEAVER, a Delaware Indian, who for several years has lived amongst the Choctaws. He says he was driven off because he was a 'Yankee Indian.' He started about the time the United States troops left Fort Smith, and was advised by some of the military officers to go. In the language of the Indian, 'Bad white man and fool red man talk about seceding and raise Texas flag, and swear he scalp Yankee Indian.' He had about 400 head of cattle, that he was trying to gather up preparatory to leaving, when the commandant at the fort told him: 'Let cattle go to h—l and save your scalp, and he thought Indian better do it.' Some told him he would be killed, but he was determined to go back.

We are informed by Mr. ABBOTT, the agent of the Shawnees, and Mr. ROSS, of the Potowatomies, that both these tribes have sent deputations to a Council. The Delaware deputation, consisting of FOUGANOXIE, JOHN SARCOXIE, BLACK BEAVER, WASHINGTON, and BROWN, were on their way. The Council meets at Burnt Timbers, on Canadian River. BLACK BEAVER says the Choctaws and Chickasaws have seceded, while the Cherokees, Creeks, and Seminoles are for the Union. Ross, the Chief the Cherokees, was the principal man in getting up the Council. While we have no doubt Ross is a Union man, we presume large bodies of the wilder portion of his people are with the Secessionists. We think that 'a speck of war' is brewing amongst the Red men."

CAPTURE OF REBEL FUNDS.

The St. Louis correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* states that an important capture was made on the 13th, in the arrest by the Federal troops, of Treasurer MORRISON, intercepted *en route* for Jefferson City with $50,000 in gold coin. It is said the money was raised for the express purpose of being sent to Arkansas to buy arms.

GEN. HARNEY.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of June 19, says:

A report has been published in some of the city papers, that Gen. HARNEY is now in Washington city. This is a mistake, he is still in St. Louis.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of June 20, has these items:

"By the arrival of the train from Grafton last night, we learn that the cars which left here yesterday morning did not go beyond that point, in consequence of the news from Piedmont and points beyond. It seems that the bridge at Twenty-one Mile Creek was burned early yesterday morning by the rebels, who were gathering there and at other points between Piedmont and Cumberland in force, preparatory to a descent on the former place, where they expected to surprise Col. WALLACE'S regiment of Indiana Zouaves. The report is that BEALEY'S company, from Cumberland, who were stationed out at the bridge burned, were taken prisoners, and that the rebels had cut the wires and taken up the rails after them. We were not able to gather further particulars.

It is supposed that the rebel force is strong, and that it is made up of several detachments from Harper's Ferry, and is commanded by Gov. WISE.

Since writing the above, we have telegraphic dispatches from Grafton, giving the latest news there. We have also a dispatch from Louisville, Kentucky, giving an extract from a Tennessee paper, which seems to afford a clue to the breaking up of the camp at Harper's Ferry. It was done, so that paper states, so as to allow the troops to come this way, and meet Gen. MCCLELLAND'S forces on their route through Western Virginia. The reports last night lend force to this news, and seems to indicate that that was at least a part of their programme.

Yesterday about three o'clock, six pickets from Grafton, who had been sent out into the country back of Philippa, ran into a camp of Secessionists most unexpectedly, and were immediately surrounded. They fought their way out without a man being hurt, although two of them had their horses shot under them. They returned to Philippa and reported to the camp, and shortly after a large force was sent out. They came across the camp and dispersed the rascals, who fled in every direction. They were pursued, and several stragglers picked up; among them was no less a personage than Ex Governor JOSEPH JOHNSON, who was captured in full regimentals. He was brought into Grafton last night, where his arrival created quite a sensation."

The *Intelligencer* of the 21st says:

"A gentleman who has been traveling for a week or two in Jackson and adjoining Counties, arrived in this city yesterday morning, on the steamer *Science*. He informs us that there is considerable excitement, watchfulness and alarm, in the sections of country which he has traversed. In Jackson County, like all other Counties in the West, secession goes by spots, and it is no uncommon thing for a traveler to find himself in a strong secession neighborhood one hour, and the next in a Union precinct. It was recently reported at Murraysville, a strong Union town, that the Secessionists were coming there to burn the place. The neighbors came in with their rifles, and a large force came across the river to assist in protecting their *friends*. A similar alarm was occasioned at Ravenswood, and the Union men called to arms there. The people in the country are greatly alarmed. They don't know exactly what to do or how to act. The Secessionists, as usual, are doing all the talking, and making all the bluster, though they are in a miserable minority.

Our informant met the fleet of steamers carrying the Ohio Volunteers from Benwood and Bellair. The fleet passed Sistersville about sundown. The soldiers were lying and climbing all over the boats, and were making enough noise to scare any civilized community out of its propriety. The two brass bands which accompanied the two regiments favored the people of the villages with some of their splendid music, and in passing the larger places, the soldiers on some of the steamers were drawn up in line on the guards and cheered the people on the shores. The people knew nothing about the coming of the expedition or its object, and they were full of wonderment at the imposing and unusual scene which the fleet presented.

About three hundred United States soldiers from Parkersburgh are being scattered along down the Ohio about Murraysville and Ravenswood to keep things in order.

The County Court of Jackson County has been playing a rather high-handed game. That county gave 300 majority against secession, notwithstanding which the Court assembled last week and appropriated $3,000 for the support of those who may volunteer in the secession army. The Union men say they will have a very lively and interesting time collecting it. They also understand that it is one thing to make a levy and another to get the money."

The Grafton correspondent of the Wheeling *Intelligencer* writes under date of June 8:

"All is quiet here this morning. The excitement occasioned by the prospect of a fight at Phillippa has completely died out. The appearance of Capt. BONHAM, of the United States Topographical Engineers, at head quarters, led many to believe that the additional force sent to Phillippa a few days ago would be ordered elsewhere. Such, however, is not the fact. The Captain was out there superintending the placing of cannon on the hills overlooking the town and commanding its approaches, and also giving instructions for the throwing up of earthworks, intrenchments, &c. Everything is now in readiness to give the enemy a warm reception, should they move in that direction.

Col. MORTON, of the Twentieth, arrived here last evening, and reported himself at head-quarters. He has now charge of the brigades, &c., on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Virginia companies are still scattered in every direction. The First Regiment have not had a fair show since the gallant Col KELLY was wounded.

The rebels are at Huttonsville in pretty good numbers, and say they are bound to be victorious when next they meet the United States.

What troops are here have received orders to be ready for marching at any moment. Brig.-Gen. MORRIS is prepared to meet the enemy at any point. Col. KELLY is rapidly improving. He will be very apt to leave for Wheeling in a few days.

The Baltimore correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes:

"It would seem that the plan of Gen. MCCLELLAN for a Western invasion of Virginia, has received the sanction of the War Department, for there are evident indications that it is being commenced. On Monday last, five thousand United States troops arrived from various points in Ohio, at Bellair, a little below Wheeling, where twelve steamboats of light draft were lying, having been chartered by the Government. The troops embarked on board of those steamers, and were taken down the Ohio. By this time they have arrived at Charleston, in Kanawha county, Virginia, (by sailing up the Kanawha river,) where they will probably be disembarked, while the steamers go back for more troops. A camp will probably be formed at Charleston, and when 20,000 or 30,000 men are concentrated there, they will take up the line of march for Newbern, in Pulaski county, which is only 110 miles distant. Assuming that the column will leave Charleston on the 25th instant, they can reach Newbern by the end of this month, and then can run up to Richmond on the railroad in time to assist in the attack on that place at any time after the *Fourth of July*."

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

On June 20, Mr. PIERPONT was inaugurated Governor of Virginia by the Convention in session at Wheeling. He made the following address:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: If return to you my sincere thanks for this mark of your confidence, in placing me in the most critical and trying position in which any man could be placed at the present time.

This day and this event mark a period in the history of constitutional liberty. They mark a period in American history. For more than three-quarters of a century our Government has proceeded: in all the States and in all the Territories upon which our fathers erected it—namely, upon the intelligence of the people; and that in the people reside all power, and that from them all power must emanate.

A new doctrine has been introduced by those who are at the head of the revolution in our Southern States—that the people are *not* the source of all power. Those promulgating this doctrine have tried to divide the people into two classes; one they call the laboring class, the other the capital class. They have for several years been industriously propagating the idea that the capital of the country ought to represent the legislation of the country, and guide it and direct it; maintaining that it is dangerous for the labor of the country to enter into the legislation of the country. This, gentlemen, is the principle that has characterized the revolution that has been inaugurated in the South; they maintaining that those who are to have the privilege of voting ought to be of the educated class, and that the legislation ought not to be represented by the laboring classes.

We in Western Virginia, and as I suppose in the whole of Virginia, adopted the great doctrine of the fathers of the Republic, that in the people resides all power; and that embraced *all* people. This revolution has been inaugurated with a view of making a distinction upon the principles that I have indicated. We of Western Virginia have not been consulted upon that subject. The large body of your citizens in the eastern part of the State have not been consulted upon that subject.

American institutions lie near to the heart of the masses of the people, all over this country, from one end of it to the other, though not as nearly perhaps in Louisiana, Georgia and Texas, as in some of the Western and Northrern States.

This idea has been covertly advanced only in portions of Virginia. She has stood firm by the doctrines of the fathers of the Revolution up to within a very short period. Its propagators have attempted to force it upon us by terror and at the point of the bayonet. We have been driven into the position we occupy to-day, by the usurpers at the South, who have inaugurated this war upon the soil of Virginia, and have made it the great Crimea of this contest. We, representing the loyal citizens of Virginia, have been bound to assume the position we have assumed to-day, for the protection of ourselves, our wives, our children and our property. We, I repeat, have been driven to assume this position; and now we are but recurring to the great fundamental principle of our fathers, that to the loyal people of a State belongs the law-making power of that State. The loyal people are entitled to the government and governmental authority of the State. And, fellow-citizens, it is the assumption of that authority upon which we are now about to enter.

It will be for us by firmness, and by prudence, by wisdom, by discretion, in all our acts, to inaugurate every step we take for the purpose of restoring law and order to this ancient Commonwealth; to mark well our steps, and to implore the divine wisdom and direction of Him that ruleth above, who has every hair of our heads numbered, and who suffereth not a sparrow to fall unnoticed to the ground, and His guidance and direction in enabling us to carry out the great work we have undertaken here, in humility, but with decision and determination.

With these remarks I thank you again for the honor you have conferred upon me, and promise you that I will do the best I can in administering your wishes, and in trying to carry out the great object we have been working for here, and for which we expect to work for some time to come. I thank you, gentlemen. [Great applause.]

The following is the oath taken by the newly-elected State officers:

"I solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof, as the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution and laws of the State of Virginia or in the ordinances of the Convention which assembled in Richmond on the 13th day of February last, to the contrary notwithstanding, and that I will uphold and defend the Government of Virginia as vindicated and restored by the Convention which assembled in Wheeling on the 11th day of June, 1861."

The revision was accepted by the Convention.

A BRIGADE OF LOYAL VIRGINIANS.

The following printed handbill is posted in various parts of Virginia:

To the Loyal People of Virginia:

The Government of the United States will accept the services of all loyal citizens of Virginia who desire to enroll themselves into its service for and during the present war. They are requested to report at once to PHILIP PENDLETON, Esq., at head-quarters at Williamsport, Maryland.

WARD H. LAMON, formerly of Virginia,
now of Washington, D. C.

WILLIAMSPORT, June 8, 1861.

Several companies of Virginians, already formed, have reached Camp Lamon, as they have christened the encampment at Williamsport.

SIGNING OF THE VIRGINIA SECESSION ORDINANCE.

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch*, of June 15, has this account of the proceedings of the Virginia Convention:

This body has adopted a resolution authorizing the Governor to cause bridges to be built and roads repaired between Staunton and Parkersburgh, and providing necessary appropriations for the same.

Various resolutions and ordinances relating to the more efficient organization of volunteer and militia companies throughout the State; to the more speedy and efficient protection of the Northwestern Counties, and to the summary chastisement of the cowards and traitors who have entered the State for purposes of subjugation, were referred to the appropriate committees.

Special instructions were given to the Military Committee to report the best mode in which it becomes Virginia to meet the policy proclaimed by Gen. BUTLER and approved by the Administration in reference to slave property.

An ordinance was referred to the Military Committee providing for the enrolling, in every county of the State, of all persons who may desire to fight for their altars and their homes, over 18 and under 45 years, to be supplied with arms by the State.

The hour for signing the ordinance of secession having arrived, the Secretary produced that document, elegantly executed, and spreading it out on the table, Mr. JANNEY, the President, descended from his chair, and, with a dignity and firmness worthy of the noblest Roman, affixed his name, and returned to his seat. It was observed that Mr. JANNEY tried and rejected several pens before he was suited, evincing that he felt he was about to transmit his name to the latest posterity, and, of course, was desirous of impressing it on the parchment in the best style he could.

All the members present came up as they were called by the Secretary, and affixed their names. Several members, before signing, explained their position, but their remarks neither enhanced nor detracted from the patriotic act they were consummating.

A resolution offered by Mr. A. M. BARBOUR, relative to wages due certain citizens and laborers at Harper's Ferry, who remained loyal to the South, while inducements were held out to them to go over to the enemy, was referred to the Military Committee.

Various resolutions were sent to the chair, which were either adopted or appropriately referred. Among them was a resolution placing the bonds of the Southern Confederacy on a par with the notes issued by the banks of Virginia, and another authorizing military commanders throughout the State to compel free negroes to labor on all works of defence.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Thirteen prisoners of war (including sundry persons arrested as spies) were brought to Richmond from Yorktown on Thursday, and after an examination at the War Department, were deposited in the county jail for safe keeping.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE BETHEL BATTLE.

The Raleigh *State Journal* publishes the following in an extra:

YORKTOWN, Va., June 11, 1861.

Hon. J. W. Ellis, Governor of North Carolina:

SIR: I have the honor to report that 800 men of my regiment and 360 Virginians were engaged for five and a half hours with four and a half regiments of the enemy, at Bethel Church, nine miles from Hampton.

The enemy made three distinct and well-sustained charges, but were repulsed with heavy loss. Our cavalry pursued them for six miles, when their retreat became a total route. Fearing that heavy reinforcements would be sent up from Fortress Monroe, we fell back at nightfall upon our works at Yorktown. I regret to report the loss of *one man* killed, private HENRY L. WYATT, Edgecombe Guards, and seven wounded.

The loss of the enemy, by their own confession, was 150, but it may be safely estimated at 250.

Our regiment behaved most gallantly. Not a man shrunk from his post or showed symptoms of fear. When more at leisure, I will give you a detailed report of the operations.

Our Heavenly Father has most wonderfully interposed to shield our hearts in the day of battle; unto His great name be all the praise for our success. With much respect,

D. H. HILL,
Colonel First Regiment N. C. Volunteers.

FROM AQUIA CREEK.

The Aquia Creek correspondent of the Nashville *Gazette* writes, June 3:

"We are now in camp near Aquia Creek, fifteen miles from the City of Fredericksburgh, our nearest Post-office, and where my correspondents will please address me. Since we have been here, a constant and brisk cannonading has been kept up from the steamers of the Federal troops, which number five regular war-steamers, besides other sloops and schooners; but up to this good hour no damage has been done to our batteries, nor has there been a single solitary life lost upon our soil, which plainly indicates that the God of Battles is with us in our struggle for independence. But quite the contrary on the other side—some fifty or sixty have fallen.

The heavy cannonading has been kept up on our batteries for the last three days, but the heaviest did not commence until Saturday morning last. The firing began at 11½ o'clock, and ceased at 5½ o'clock, lasting exactly six hours, during which time 683 shots were fired by both sides, altogether. The steamer engaged in the bombardment was the *Pawnee*. She fired 392 shots. The *Anacosta*, *Freeborn*, and others, fired 297. The names of the other steamers we did not learn. No damage was done to our batteries by this heavy cannonading, but the crack war steamer *Pawnee* was badly damaged, and compelled to land her troops on the Maryland side.

Our batteries fired only eighty-four shots, but this was on account of a scarcity of ammunition. I am happy to say, though, that since then a sufficient quantity of ammunition has been received to answer our purpose for two months and upwards. I am also happy to announce that two more batteries have been completed, and will be brought into active service at the next attack. We have now five batteries erected which will enable us to cope with any force that may be sent against us. The batteries are under the command of Captains LYNCH, RAY, WALKER, HUST and CLUSKY, of the Tennessee Regiment. It will be an impossibility for them to land any of their forces here, as it is one of the most strongly-fortified points on the Potomac. Should they even be successful in destroying our batteries, they would receive a warm greeting upon landing, as they would have to contend with about 4,000 as brave and daring a set of men as ever shouldered a musket or drew a blade.

HOW TENNESSEE SECEDED.

The following is a correct copy of a proclamation posted up on the streets of Memphis, Tenn., for a few days before the election:

TRUE MEN OF THE SOUTH TO THE RESCUE.

Whereas, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the Northern States, has seen fit to make a call upon the States of the Union for 75,000 men, for the declared purpose of subjugating the States of the Southern Confederacy, and making them subservient to his will; and whereas, such a call is repugnant to the feelings of the people of the Border States, and must, therefore, be treated with contempt; and whereas, also, the Republicans of the North are heaping insult and injury upon friends of the South in their midst, and have forced them to leave their homes in the North in consequence thereof,

We, loyal citizens of the South, who have pledged our lives, our property and our sacred honors, in support of the Government of the Confederate States, deem it incumbent upon us to urge immediate arming of all our able-bodied men who are willing to resist the cohorts of the North; we also urge all friends of the South to be vigilant, and use their utmost efforts to preserve the honor and integrity of our united South. Our safety requires that those living in our midst, who do not wish to abandon their allegiance to LINCOLN'S Government, who are in favor of negro equality and the degradation of the white race, should leave this city as soon as possible. That a number of men from the North, who have made their homes in this city, are true to the South, there is no doubt; but there are others who it will not do to trust.

They are men who, notwithstanding they have made all they are worth from Southern patronage, are recreant to the South, and in her hour of peril will prove themselves traitors. Those men must be compelled to leave here. We do not counsel force for this purpose, unless a refusal is given to comply with such a demand. Let the proprietor of business-houses, machine, carpenter and cabinet shops, foundries, printing-offices, paint and tailor shops, hotels and boarding-houses, report immediately the names of all those whom they know cannot be trusted as friends to the South. It is important that this be done—the security of our property and the safety of our families demand it. Our gallant sons, who are anxious to march wherever the service of the South requires them, wish to carry with them the consoling thought that they have not left behind them the lurking enemy, who, while lingering around their homes and firesides, would incite our negroes to insurrection, and bring the worst calamities upon our wives, our mothers and our daughters.

"Those who are not for us are against us." Let everyone remember that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

THE VOTE IN TENNESSEE.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of June 14, contains election returns from a number of counties in East Tennessee. They are all strongly Union, as follows: Belmont, Union 1,776, separation 418; Bradley, Union 1,382, separation 507; Carter, Union 1,400, separation 83; Grainger, Union 1,756, separation 495; Knox, Union, 3,206, separation 1,216; Sevier, Union 1,527, separation 60; Sullivan, Union 1,586, separation 627; Hankins, 440 Union majority; Hancock, 400 do.; Reane, over 1,000 do.; Washington, 389 do.; Anderson, over 1,000 do.; Monroe 247 do.; Jefferson, 1,500 do.; Green, 1,600 do.; Hamilton, 406 do.; Marion, 150 do. The majority against representation in the Southern Congress is much larger than the above. In Middle Tennessee, Wayne gives 500 Union majority; Macon, 225 do. In some of the other counties the vote is nearly divided. In West Tennessee, Decatur County gives 200 Union majority. The vote of the Tennessee troops at Pensacola was for disunion, 737; Union, none (of course.)

A warrant is out for the arrest of ANDREW JOHNSON for treason to Tennessee.

Thursday was kept as a fast throughout Tennessee. All business was suspended by the Disunionists.

EAST TENNESSEE.

The Louisville *Journal* publishes the following letter, dated at London, Laurel County, Kentucky, June 10:

Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, is here. I have just had the pleasure of an introduction to him. He spoke at Barboursville yesterday, and will go direct to Washington City and return immediately. An attempt was made to stop him at the Cumberland Gap, but the "Seceshers" only got close enough to bid him farewell with a round of ball cartridges at about four hundred yards. I endeavored to induce him to give us a call at Louisville, but the business he goes on is too important to allow of any delay for speaking purposes.

A gentleman furnishes me the following as the vote, so far as he can recollect, in East Tennessee:

	Union Maj.	Sec. Maj.
Carter County	1,317	
Washington County	442	
Green County	2,007	
Sullivan County		800
Jefferson County	1,600	
Sevier County	1,530	
Cocke County	800	
Knox County	2,400	
Union County	1,100	
Claiborne County	1,454	

Campbell and Anderson were almost a unit for Union. The majority for Union in East Tennessee is from twenty to twenty-five thousand. The adjourned Union Convention of East Tennessee meets on Monday, the 17th, THOMAS A. R. NELSON, President, at Greenville, and will insist that they represent the State of Tennessee, and that they will call on the Government of the United States for assistance.

The account Mr. J. and the gentleman with him give of the condition of affairs in Tennessee is not very encouraging to Kentucky to go into the speculation of secession.

BISHOP OTEY TO MR. SEWARD.

Bishop OTEY, of Tennessee, publishes in the Memphis *Appeal* a long letter which he has written to Secretary SEWARD. The concluding paragraph of the document shows its spirit:

"You know, Sir, it is a maxim consecrated by the experience of the world, in morals, religion and political science, that men may be led when they cannot be driven. You know, and need not be reminded that the power which controls the hearts and wills of men resides not in the 'whirlwind'—the passions of men; nor in the 'fire'—the persecuting spirit of men; nor in the 'earthquake'—the strength of argument and eloquence; but in the 'still, small voice' of kindness and love that speaks as gently as the whisper of the dying breeze. Oh, Sir, speak but the words of gentleness and conciliation to your countrymen, driven and tossed by contending passions, like the waves of the troubled sea, and who knows but that God, 'the God of peace,' will bless your word or deed, and by his mighty power 'still the noise of the waves and the madness of the people.' Go to the President and urge him to desist from all hostile measures and efforts to compel an unwilling obedience to his Government.

If to do good be your object, and you succeed, the blessings of millions will be yours. If earthly fame be your wish, you will have erected a monument for yourself, second only in the grandeur and beauty of its proportions *to his of whom alone, among the sons of men*, it has been truly said: '*He was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.*'

I pray your indulgence for trespassing so much on your time, and beg leave to subscribe myself, with profound consideration, your friend and ob't serv't."

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 22, 1861.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	83¼	30	Harlem Railroad..	9¼
1,000	U. S. 6s, '67	88	100	Reading R......s30	32¾
4,000	U. S. 5s, '65	86½	400	do..........s3	32¾
2,000	Tre. 10 ₩ c. Nts.	100½	150	Mich. Central R....	42
17,000	Ten. St. 6s, '90..s5	35½	60	Mich. S. N. Ia. R..	11¾
5,000	do	35⅜	50	Panama Railroad.	106
10,000	do........s10	35½	100	Ill. Cen. R. Sc'p..s10	64⅝
15,000	do	35⅝	150	do........s10	64⅞
5,000	do	35¾	100	do........s30	64⅜
16,000	do	36	50	do........s15	65
5,000	Georgia S. 6's	53	50	do........s3	65¼
13,000	Virginia S. 6's	39	100	do........c	65⅛
4,000	N. Car. State 6's	44¼	200	do........c	65¼
4,000	do	44½	30	do	65⅞
10,000	Missouri S. 6's	37⅝	50	do	65½
19,000	do	37¾	15	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	96½
5,000	do........s10	37⅞	50	Gal. & Chic. R....c	60⅜
24,000	do........s5	37¾	150	do........s30	60
10,000	do	37⅝	100	do........s3	60
500	N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	98	100	do........s3	60⅛
5,000	M. C. 8 ₩ c.b.old	88	500	do........s10	60⅛
4,000	C. B.&Q. R. 8₩c.b.	93	50	do........b10	60⅜
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st m	35¼	100	do	60¼
650	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	73½	150	do........b3	60⅜
150	do........snwk	73⅛	5	do	61
50	do........b30	73¾	150	do........snw	60¼
150	do	73⅞	100	Cleve & Tol. R.	22⅞
100	do........s30	73½	175	Chic & R. I. R.	35½
250	do........s30	73⅝	200	do	35⅛
25	Erie Railroad	22¼	100	do........s15	35⅛

MONDAY, June 24—A. M.

The trade at this port the past week was unusually active in the Export clearances of Domestic Produce, the value of which is nearly three and a half millions. In other respects, trade is reported dull in Dry Goods, and moderately fair in Groceries. There is some improvement in both lines, however, since May, and the demand from the interior of this State and the Lake region of the West, is looking up. Since the reform in the currency of Illinois by the substitution of the standard of Gold, and the rapid liquidation of the the Free Bank circulation which broke down under the heavy depression of Southern State Stocks, the exchanges and business with the North-west are feeling more legitimately the effect of the free movement of Breadstuffs to the seaboard, and the return trade in Merchandise this Summer and Fall ought to be a liberal one. The entries of Foreign Dry Goods are now so very light that a sensible reduction of present stocks is anticipated, and it may be that some description of goods will become scarce as the season advances. The import of General Foreign Merchandise has been running fair through the Spring months, and up to the present time in June, but with the exception of a few leading staples, like Sugars, Teas and Coffee, the sales are slow, and the results to the importer not satisfactory. There has been a partial advance on the recent very low prices of Sugar, and as the impression gains ground that Congress will impose a War tax upon Coffee and Tea, these articles are held with more firmness. The Domestic Commission houses are doing but an indifferent business, and the failures of the past fortnight include two old and respectable firms in this line. The importation of Bullion continues on a fair scale, and the prospect is that further large sums are to arrive early in July from England and France. The entries this week, by the *Baltimore*, *Africa* and *Bavaria*, amount to $1,300,000, which, added to the previous accumulation in the Assay Office and Mint for recoinage, keeps the latter establishment in Philadelphia actively employed. The Government is paying out freely from the New-York Sub-Treasury, and near the close of this week will be called upon to reimburse a considerable amount of maturing Treasury Bills of last year's issue. The Specie balance in the office here is $8,004,656, against $9,488,864 at the close of the previous week. The Banks will probably show an accumulation on the Specie line of $1,000,000 on the averages to be made up this afternoon, with a further heavy decrease, say of $1,800,000, on the line of Loans and Discounts, the maintenance of which is difficult, on legitimate trade paper, in the present dull state of business, and most of the large Banks find it impracticable to place Money at call, on sound Stock collateral, in competition with private lenders. The general position of the Associated Banks in the Clearing House is therefore favorable to further advances to the Government, as soon as the financial policy of the Administration is developed in Congress and sanctioned by that body. The Association are about to renew their consolidated arrangements, under the terms adopted 21st November last, and once since renewed, the practical effect of which is to cause all to move as a single large corporation. The Foreign Exchanges ruled steady at 105½@106 for Bankers' and 104@105½ for the various grades of Merchant bills; the principal buyers being the leading Banking Establishments who are importers of Bullion.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $1,950,982, against $3,505,813 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $3,336,118, against $2,339,968 same week last season. No Export clearances of Specie are reported. The same week last year showed an Export of $1,630,969. The receipts of Gold from California, Europe and the West Indies, from 1st July, 1860, to date, are as follows:

From California	$33,066,000
Foreign Gold direct	32,067 000
Foreign Gold *via* Boston	7,231,000
Total since 1st July	$73,369,000
Exports from New-York, same time	23,616,000

According to the Custom-house returns for eleven months of the current fiscal year, which we published in tabular form some days ago, the entries of Foreign Merchandise, (exclusive of Bullion,) at New-York, from the 1st July, 1860, to

31st May, ultimo, amounted to	$183,062,000
Add three weeks in June	6,932,936
Total to date	$189 994 936
Against same time last year	223,855,419
Decrease since 1st July	$33,860,483

The same tables make the Export clearances from New-York of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign articles reëxported, from 1st July, 1860, to 31st May, ul-

timo	$114,165,000
Add three weeks in June	8,493 736
Total to date	$122,658,736
Against same time last year	77,349,721
Increased Exports since 1st July	$45,309,015

The same tables make the Exports of Specie

from 1st July to present date	$23,616,000
Against same time last year	56,188,000
Decreased Specie sent out since July 1	$32,572,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₩ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1881	83¼@84¼@84¾ ex. div.
New-York Central	73¼@74⅞@73⅜@73¾
New-York and Erie	23@23
Reading	32@32⅜
Rock Island	35@36⅛@34⅜@35⅛
Michigan Guaranteed	24@26@25⅛
Michigan Southern	11⅛@11⅜
Michigan Central	41¾@42⅛@42
Toledo	23⅜@24⅜@22⅜@23
Galena	59⅜@61⅜@59⅞
Illinois Central	66⅛@65⅞
Panama	106@107
Pacific Mail	65½@65¾
Missouris	36⅛@39⅛@37⅜
Virginias	42@39
Tennessees	34⅞@34@36½@35⅛@36
Hudson River	31⅜@33⅛@32⅛
Harlem Preferred	23⅛@22⅜
Burlington and Quincy	50@57@56
Harlem, Common	10@9¾

During the first four days of the week, we reported an advancing Stock market, with a fair degree of speculative activity in several of the Railway shares and in the Southern State Stocks. There was also a rise of 1@1½ ₩ cent. on the various classes of the Federal Stocks. On Friday, the turn of the market was in the opposite direction, and most of the advance on the Railways was lost, and the prices of State and Federal Stocks rendered somewhat weak and irregular. That day was the lowest of the week, as on Saturday the dealings at the morning (and only) Board were steadier, and with few exceptions prices a fraction firmer. On the Street, after the adjournment, there was a second reaction in Galena and Chicago Shares, on a report from Chicago, apparently well authenticated, that the managers of the Company had determined not to divide on the current six-months' earnings of the Road, because of the pendency of arrangements for extending part of their first mortgage debt which matures next Winter. New-York Central closed 73⅞@73¼ ₩ cent., and Missouri Sixes about 37⅞ ₩ cent. The Railway Mortgages, without being active at the Board, seem to be held with considerable firmness. The Government Stock of 1881 fell back to about 84 ₩ cent, as against 83¼ at the close of the previous week.

Of the general features of our Stock Exchange, the circular of Messrs. SEYTON & WAINRIGHT, to their English correspondents, under Saturday's date, remarks:

"The steady advance of the Federal army, the growing confidence in the public mind at the North that the Government is master of the situation, and the conviction that, however difficult and lengthened may be the struggle, the desired end is sure to be attained, is no doubt influencing the minds of operators. The blockade of the Mississippi at Cairo is also producing its natural result upon the traffic of the Western railroads, which is reported as showing large increase in the early weeks of June. The accounts from the West are very favorable with regard to the growing crops, giving promise that the harvest this year will largely exceed the prolific yield of 1860, while our European advices indicate that all our surplus will be actively sought after at full prices, in spite of the present low quotations of breadstuffs. It may be well, however, to consider whether any advance in the price of our speculative railroad stocks can be maintained in the face of the low quotations ruling Federal for and other first-class securities; the continued demands the war cannot fail to make on the capital of the country, and the active competition of the different loyal States to contribute their quota of men and arms in the maintenance of the cause of liberty."

We gave in our last paper the list of offers made on Saturday through Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., for the new Indiana State Loan, amounting, in all, to $1,408,000, or an excess of $208,000 over the amount advertised by the State Commissioners. These gentlemen, now in the City, have unconditionally declined all offers below 85 ₩ cent., as the amount bid for at and above that figure will, if accepted by Tuesday next, (the last day allowed for their decision by advertisement,) answer the immediate wants of the State. The remainder, say $780,000 will be held for future negotiation.

The New-York State 7 ₩ cent. Loan of $700,000 will be awarded at Albany to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at the hour of noon. Offers from this City should go forward by this afternoon's mail.

Mr. THOMPSON, of the *Bank Note Reporter*, says of his recently published plan for a National Currency, based on the pledge of the Public Stocks of the United States and 25 ₩ cent. in Bullion, that:

"The plan is similar to the Currency Department of the Bank of England. The proposed issue of circulating notes, like the Bank of England notes, are to be based partly on specie and partly on Government Stock, and to be convertible into specie on demand, at the option of the holder, as are the Bank of England notes. The Government to make up any depreciation on the Stocks, in case a sale becomes necessary to replenish the specie for redemption. The Bank of England, on holding £14,000,000 sterling of consols, and £10,000,000 specie, issues £24,000 000 of notes. Our plan is simply the same: the United States being the promisor in our case, instead of a bank in England."

The Anthracite Coal Trade for the past week, and for the season, is thus summed up by the *Miner's Journal* of Saturday:

	1860. Week.	1860. Total.	1861. Week.	1861. Total.
P. & R. R. R.	40,880	875,393	37,196	785,217
Schuyl. Canal	44,214	475 243	40,022	394,652
L. Val. R. R.	15,821	391,898	12,161	395,717
Lehigh Canal	36,936	328,070	34,631	289,964
Scranton S'th	18,607	344,188	19,865	259,334
Do. North	5,373	82,455	6 934	107,468
Penna. Coal Co.	29,810	141,783	23,310	162,293
Del. & Hud. Co.	22,349	133,286	22,326	164 548
Wyoming Se	—	74,336	—	61,801
Do. North	—	13,347	—	16,259
Broad Top	4,874	85 378	7,093	88,013
Shamokin	4,464	70,464	5,861	80,262
Trevorton	—	38,795	—	24,908
Sh. Mt., H. T.	2,652	23,736	2 903	33,439
Lykens Valley	1,969	22,747	2,422	32 691
Total	237,949	3,110,669	211,714	2,972,393

The *Journal* says:

"On the 1st of July, the rates of toll and transportation will be increased 15 cents on the Canal and Railroad. A corresponding increase in the price of tolls, coal, &c., will take place in the other regions after the 1st of July.

"We learn that many of the factories in the East, that were closed, have started again, and others are preparing to start, to prepare a supply of goods for the Fall Trade."

We find in the *Louisville Journal* the following extract from the message of Gov. HARRIS to the Legislature of Tennessee, now in special session:

"Under the provisions of the act of 1852, the principal and interest of the internal improvement bonds of the State are made payable in the City of New-York. It will be impossible to pay the interest accruing, at that point, during the continuance of the war.

I recommend that you so amend the laws referred to as to require the payment at the Bank of Tennessee, at Nashville, or at Charleston or New-Orleans of all sums which may become due from the State to the people of all Governments which are on terms of peace and friendship with us who are and were previous to the commencement of the war *bona fide* owners of our bonds, and that you adopt such policy towards the owners and holders of our bonds, who are citizens of States at war with us, as is recognized and justified by the law of nations regulating their intercourse as belligerents.

The ordeal through which the country is now passing necessarily prostrates the trade and commerce of the country, and deranges the currency to a greater or less extent. Such legislation as will tend to secure a uniform currency throughout the Confederate States is of the highest importance. I therefore submit the question to your consideration for such action as, in your opinion, the general welfare demands.

By the —— section of the act of the 6th of May, 1861, it is made the duty of the Governor to issue bonds of the State for the purpose of raising a fund with which to defray the expenses of the Provisional Army of the State. In view of the scarcity of a circulating medium, and the probable difficulty of converting any considerable amount of bonds into money in times like the present, I respectfully recommend that you so modify that act as to authorize the issuance of Treasury Notes to the extent of three-fifths of the amount of said bond; and that the same, when issued, be made receivable by the State in payment of all taxes or Government dues."

The *Journal* adds to the above:

"We presume that there is no doubt that the holders of Tennessee bonds, living in the Confederate States, will be paid in a nearly worthless paper currency, and that those living in the United States, even though Secessionists, will not be paid at all.

The bills already introduced in the two houses of the Tennessee Legislature clearly indicate a system of most unscrupulous legislation. The State is abroad upon a sea where the currents of anarchy and the currents of despotism contend fiercely for the mastery."

The very fierceness and madness of the struggle and the fact that with all the prevailing military despotism over the ballot-box in many districts of the State, nearly fifty thousand loyal citizens voted against secession, may yet work a change in favor of the right, as sudden as the recent revolution in the opposite direction was unexpected and irrational.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 243½, 257, 259, 260, 261, 262, 264, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 214, 274½, 275, 276. 279, 282, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 220. 314, 81, 110, 309, 280, 311. 214. 237, 238, 239, 365, 366, 367, 358, 369, 370. 371, 372, 226.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 736½. 411, 957, 1057, 692 356, 870, 301. 611, 944, 230, 365, 764, 578, 868, 948, 1047, 1301, 1307.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1608, 1694, 1695, 1774, 1786, 1802, 1804, 1840, 1842, 1848, 1860, 1872, 884, 1886, 1888, 1898, 1903, 1930, 1937, 1938, 1958, 1962. 1978, 1994, 2041, 2061, 2071, 2077, 2150, 2167. Calendar which will be called in the small brown stone building on the corner of Chambers and Centre streets. Nos. 2173 1618, 2174, 2175, 2188, 2191, 2192, 2199, 2202, 2203, 2209, 2210, 2227, 2229, 2235, 2237, 2255, 2293, 2302. 2304, 2309, 2312, 2313, 2315, 2329, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2355, 2359, 2381.

United States Circuit Court—JUNE 22.

Before Judges Shipman and Betts.

A JURY FROM THE COUNTRY.

The District-Attorney this morning moved the Court for an order summoning a panel of petit jurors, to try the cases remaining to be heard, from the River Counties of this District. The Judges took the matter under advisement.

Among these cases remaining is the case of Capt. Gordon, the master of the slaver *Erie*, and some other slaver cases.

COPYRIGHT—THE SCHOOL FOR THE SOLDIER.

John F. Watson vs. Augustus Dowling.—This was a motion for an injunction to restrain the defendant from an alleged infringement of a copyright claimed by the plaintiff for a book on military tactics, called "The School for the Soldier," published by him.

The defendant claimed that the book was substantially the same as "Hardee's Tactics," published by the Government, and that the plaintiff was not entitled to any copyright therefor.

The Court reserved its decision.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, &c., on the opening of Central Park on the Petition of Isaac Adriance and Seth B. Jones.*—Report of Referee in all things confirmed, and order to that effect and declaring title, &c., to be settled on two days' notice.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Woodruff, Robertson and White.

Brown vs. Platt et. al. Judgment for plaintiff on the verdict.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

HILTON J. *Schultz vs. Bammer.* Bail reduced to $1,000.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 12
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	June 12
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 13
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	June 15
Parana	Galway	New-York	June 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 19
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	June 22
John Bell	Glasgow	Quebec	June 22
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	June 29
Anglia	Galway	New-York	July 2
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	July [illegible]
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 3
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Prince Albert	Galway	Boston	July 16
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 17
Melacca	Liverpool	New Orleans	Aug. 7
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Adriatic	New-York	Galway	June 25
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	June 26
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	June 29
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	June 29
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	July 3
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	July 6
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 10
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	July 13
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 17
America	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10

Mails close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 3:30 P. M.
On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL

$1,000 REWARD TO ANY PERSON PRODUCING any painless agent for extracting teeth except ether and chloroform, as daily administered by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Every branch of dentistry on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Joseph Worster, J. O. Pond, W. H. Gilchrist, Z. S. Webb and others.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS.

The debates of the next session of Congress, to convene in Washington City, the 4th of July, 1861, will be published officially by the undersigned in THE DAILY GLOBE, newspaper form, and in THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX, in book form. The latter passes free through the mails of the United States. The price for either during the session is $3, in advance, payable in specie. Post-office stamps, or the notes of specie paying banks.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1861. JOHN C. RIVES.

THE WAR—ITS CAUSE AND REMEDY.

Just published, a tract of 20 pages, with the above title, adapted to the times. By LEWIS TAPPAN. For sale at No. 61 John st., third story. Price $1 a hundred. An excellent tract for circulation at this crisis. Persons ordering them by mail can have 36 for 40 cents, including postage. W. E. WHITING.

THE PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK—15,000 COPIES ISSUED IN FOUR WEEKS—A superior collection of choice tunes and hymns, written and composed for the times, to be sung during the war by the uprising millions of men, women and children who stand by the flag of our country and despise traitors. It contains 64 pages of songs, duets and choruses, both sacred and secular. Among the number are the following popular songs: "The Star-Spangled Banner;" "The Flag of our Union Forever;" "Where Liberty Dwells, There is My Country;" "God Speed the Right;" "My Country, 'Tis of Thee;" "Our Flag is There;" "Flag of the Nation;" "O, Care for Them Tenderly;" "Thy Country Calls Thee;" "The Christian Hero;" "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean;" "Freemen's Gathering," &c. Also, "Bible account of the great Slaughter of Traitors in the days of King Jehosaphat." All for 10 cents, or $6 per 100. Just published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

JUST DUG UP AT WASHINGTON.—A REmarkable Southern Book, 50c. BLUE BOOK of all the offices in the country, 25c. Abstracted Indiana Trust Bonds, 1861, $1.

ALFRED HUNTER, Bookseller, Washington D. C.
ROSS & TOUSEY, New-York. Agents for Publishers.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS, For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms, No. 203 BROADWAY.

Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States, May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLES have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—GOTTSCHALK, LITZ, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depot: $45, $60, $100, $150, $185, $225, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Basson
Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO, TAUGHT IN TWELVE LESSONS, FOR $4, FOR $4. AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY PERSON TO LEARN.

The pupil guaranteed proficient in the above lessons. Six Lessons by Figures sent to any address on the receipt of

ONE DOLLAR.

Any person can learn from them that can read figures Full explanations sent how to tune the banjo. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 192½ Varick-st., New-York.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS' NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.

What everybody says must be true; everybody say they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, AGENT, HAS removed to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted; second-hand pianos and melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of musical merchandise at war prices; pianos and melodeons to rent from $3 upwards. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre organs for churches at low prices.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
Near Broadway, New-York.

A 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, FULL iron frame, overstrung bass, French action, warranted, for only $150. Also, music and musical instruments, at lowest cash prices. Country orders solicited. MILLET'S music store, No. 395 Broadway, New-York.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under 12, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed! circulars supplied by MRS. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3 o'clock, at No. 689 Hudson-st.

A TEACHER OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE wishes several pupils, either in a school or in a private family, and would take board as a compensation. Address E. S. P., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation in some respectable family as a teacher of the English branches, or as companion to a lady; her board will be considered sufficient compensation for her services; references exchanged. Address Mrs. ROBERT ENFIELD, United States Mail Station E, 8th av., stating where an interview may be had, if one is desired.

AS TEACHERS.—WANTED, SITUATIONS AS teachers, by two ladies of much experience. One is well qualified to give instruction in the usual studies of the scholastic courses of our best seminaries, the other in the English branches, French, drawing, and oil-painting; best of references given. Address MARY C. GREENWOOD, Utica, Oneida Co., N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHOONER FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—The schooner *Bulrush*, built in Philadelphia in 1853, rebuilt in 1861; 147 tons; rates A 2½ good; is a large carrier; in good order; and is a well found; she cost over $8,000 in 1853, and has had $4,300 laid out upon her in 1861. She lies in the Atlantic dock basin, Brooklyn, near Hamilton ferry, where she will be shown by the ship-keeper on board. Lowest cash price, $3,000. Apply at the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, No. 111 Broadway.

BILLIARD-TABLES, PIANO-FORTES AND FURNITURE.—Wanted, six billiard-tables, six piano-fortes, and from $800 to $1,000 worth of furniture, in exchange for selected farming land in the State of Iowa. Inquire of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Room No. 4 *Times* Building, or by note to P. V. S., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PARENTS.—AN American lady, occupying a whole house, very pleasantly situated, will take under her especial care one or two infants to bring up by hand. Address MATRON, Station C, corner 4th and West 12th-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Dr. Hall's *Journal of Health* says: "The POLAR REFRIGERATOR will save HEALTH and MONEY." BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, 426 Broadway.

ATTENTION, HOUSEKEEPERS!—AUCTION prices in the shade! We are selling mattresses, spring beds, spring palliasses and enameled chamber furniture, at less than factory prices, at GRIFFIN'S manufactory, No. 261 Canal-st., one door from Mott-st.

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea and Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone and vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system, or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING. SIR: I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you. Send the pills by mail, and oblige, Your ob't servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING. SIR: I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.* Yours, respectfully, MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington County, Penn., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING. SIR: You will please send me two boxes of your Pills. Send them immediately. Respectfully yours, JNO. B. SIMONS. P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent*.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.: Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.* Direct, D. STOVER, P. M., Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.: I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her. Respectfully yours, W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York. DEAR SIR: Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio. Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost *instanter*. Truly yours, WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING. SIR: Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more. Please send by return mail. Direct to A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va. Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va. They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn. If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box of (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I. The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill. We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va. We are sure that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La. Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat. The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa. Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I. The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I. Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass. Said to be very efficacious for the headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio. Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH! "A Stitch in Time Saves Nine."

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address, HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

The New-York Times in Europe.

Messrs. SAMPSON LOW, SON & Co., No. 47 Ludgate Hill, are agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in London.

Messrs. HERBERT, KANE & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, are agents for the TIMES in Paris.

Subscriptions will be received and single copies may be procured at either place.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE PATRIOT'S DREAM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—ROTHERMEL'S "PICTURE FOR THE TIMES," AND MUSICAL SOIREE.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

An aggregate of over thirteen thousand additional troops have reached Washington within the past week, and these troops have generally taken the place of those which have been pushed forward across the Potomac, to swell the grand army of invasion. Military movements were quite active yesterday, but the caution with which everything is now done by the War Department precludes the possibility of explaining their meaning. It is rumored in Washington again, however, that the rebel forces intend to make an attack this week. They have, it is asserted by those who are supposed to be in the secrets of the enemy, one hundred and eighty thousand men in the field, and that they will soon make an attempt to surround Washington, under the direction of BEAUREGARD, is considered not improbable. At any rate, the War Department seems to be preparing for such a possibility. Gen. McDOWELL yesterday made himself fully acquainted with the positions occupied by the enemy, through the medium of a balloon, in which were a telegraph operator and two topographical engineers. This operation, it is to be hoped, will prevent the recurrence of any more such affairs as that of Vienna, as the exact localities of all the enemy's batteries, masked and otherwise, are now known.

The calls of the Union men in Texas are not to be disregarded, as will be seen by our dispatches this morning. A naval expedition of great magnitude is soon to be fitted out to operate on that coast, consisting of transports carrying munitions of war, and small vessels-of-war with troops on board—the latter to take the field at some convenient point, as the nucleus around which the Union men can rally to the support of the Government. Another coil in the great boa-constrictor!

Harper's Ferry is probably once more in possession of the Government, and this without striking a blow. On Saturday, at noon, the advance of Col. STONE's column, which has been operating on the Potomac, at Edward's Ferry and Seneca reached Point of Rocks, on the way to the Ferry, and one of Gen. PATTERSON's columns is reported to have passed through Greencastle, in the same direction. This intelligence comes through Baltimore. We have also a corroborative dispatch from Hagerstown, which states that the Sixth, the Fifteenth and the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiments had marched to take possession of the Maryland Heights, looking down upon the Ferry. The position of Gen. CADWALLADER's command appears to be unchanged. Four regiments are in camp about a mile east of Williamsport; DOUBLEDAY's Battery is on the Williamsport Bluffs; PERKIN's Light Artillery Battery is between Hagerstown and Williamsport; four regiments are two miles from Williamsport, on the Greencastle road; five companies of cavalry are a mile below Hagerstown, on the Frederick road; three regiments are one mile further south, and two regiments are twelve miles below Hagerstown, on the Sharpsburg turnpike.

The rebel battery at Sewell's Point, in consequence of the damage done, and likely to be done, by the rifled cannon on the Rip Raps, has been removed from its former location to one which is considered more safe—safety being a principal desideratum in all the hostile operations of the Confederates. The first shot fired from the cannon, it is now ascertained, struck the corner of the rebel magazine, and came near causing an explosion. The success attained with this gun has induced the rifling of several other pieces in the Fortress for the use of the same projectile. A steamer started for Norfolk on Saturday morning, bearing a flag of truce, for the purpose of conveying thither several persons desirous of going, but she was not allowed to proceed further than Craney Island, where she was met by a rebel steamer, which took off her passengers. A great number of fugitives from Norfolk, it was ascertained, would come down in a day or two. Gen. BUTLER has issued a notice with the object of diminishing the number of idle visitors to the fortress. No person is hereafter to be permitted to land there, or to visit the camps, from motives of mere curiosity.

Our Washington correspondent intimates that it is the intention of the Government to blockade the port of Charleston in a manner which has probably not been dreamed of by the *Mercury*. The idea however, is not original, but is borrowed from the Charleston rebels themselves. It is proposed to load vessels with stone, and sink them across the entrance of the harbor, in such manner as to prevent all ingress or egress. This will allow of the withdrawal of all the naval vessels now there except one.

The ship *Windsor Forest*, from Liverpool, which arrived yesterday, reports having been chased by a suspicious-looking schooner when off Carysfort Reef; the stranger showed no colors, but had a number of men on her decks, and a lookout at each masthead. The Captain of the *Windsor Forest* believed her to be a privateer.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment New-York State Volunteers, under command of Col. McCUNN, left their encampment at the Battery, at 3 P. M. yesterday, and proceeded to Pier No. 2, North River, where they embarked for Elizabethport, from which place they will take the New-Jersey Central Railroad for Washington. About 200 of the men were left behind. The Thirty-first Regiment, under command of Col. PRATT, which were encamped at Blackwell's Island, came to the City at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, and are now quartered at the Park Barracks. They received their pay from the State yesterday morning.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, accompanied by his family, Mrs. STOWE, Prof. RAYMOND, FRANK CHURCH, Esq., and others, visited "Camp Plymouth," the home of the Brooklyn Phalanx, yesterday afternoon. Interesting religious exercises took place, consisting of singing by Prof. RAYMOND, and a sermon by Mr. BEECHER. A sketch of the proceedings may be found elsewhere in our columns. The Phalanx numbers 950 men, and is in an advanced state of drill.

Gen. LANE, having received his commission as Brigadier-General of the Kansas Volunteers, intends to make immediate preparations to invade Arkansas, with a view to forming a junction with the forces under Gen. PRENTISS, which are expected soon to drop down the Mississippi to Memphis. Gen LANE, it is stated, will have a force of seven thousand men under his command, all raised in Kansas. He will doubtless soon ascertain the truth of the statements which locate the redoubtable BEN McCULLOCH at Maysville, Ark., at the head of a formidable body of rebels, with cavalry and artillery.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton on the 12th inst., reached this port last evening. Her mails are three days later than those by the *Bavaria*. The American question continues to be the principal topic of discussion in British and Continental circles, and France had made a declaration of neutrality similar to that of England. We give copious extracts from our files, prominent among which is another letter from the London *Times'* correspondent, detailing his experience at Pensacola.

From our correspondent at Great Salt Lake City we receive details of affairs in the Territory of Utah to the 31st of May. Intelligence had reached there that the Government intends to withdraw the regular troops from the Territory, and considerable speculation was indulged in as to the effects of the withdrawal. It was understood that the Governor *pro tem.* would protest against the movement, as it would leave the inhabitants too much exposed to attacks from unfriendly Indians. Should the measure be carried out, however, it was believed that one effect would be to lower the price of grain and hay.

The Stock Market on Saturday opened with a fair degree of steadiness and prices were a shade better than on Friday. At the close, however, the feeling was dull. New-York Central 73½; Missouris 37½.

The Kentucky Concordat.

The arrangement which has been made between Gen. McCLELLAN and the State authorities of Kentucky, for preserving the peaceful attitude of Kentucky, doubtless has the approbation of Gen. SCOTT and the Administration, and must rest on excellent considerations of political and social policy. The arrangement itself is complete in its protection of the rights and honor of the Government. One of the stipulations of Gen. BUCKNER (who acts for Gov. MAGOFFIN) is this: "The Kentucky authorities will protect the United States property in the State; *will enforce the laws of the United States according to the interpretation of the United States Court*, and will enforce all obligations of neutrality as against the Southern States." Among the Federal laws to be enforced in Kentucky will be that against treason, and the law of blockade. This will prevent all further treasonable movements in Kentucky, and perfect the embargo on supplies to the rebels, heretofore sent by public enemies over the roads of Kentucky. We know that the rebels will resent this action of Kentucky. Only a few days ago the Memphis *Bulletin*, probably having word of the arrangement, broke out as follows:

> "It is time to put aside all such delicacy as that which springs from the idea of neutrality. We trust Columbus, Ky., will be seized, fortified in a formidable manner, and all communication with Cairo stopped. Then we need never apprehend the contest in this valley extending to Memphis."

We believe that the compact between McCLELLAN and MAGOFFIN will be kept. We believe that MAGOFFIN is a Union man at heart, according to knowledge; and so believe all who know the man personally. But he owes his office, unfortunately, to Senator BRECKENRIDGE, and has felt bound, as a man who recognizes the deep obligations of friendship, to sympathize with Mr. BRECKENRIDGE. But it is now thought that the most ultra of the Secessionists of Kentucky, are satisfied of the wisdom and safety of Kentucky's position, and are glad of the opportunity to escape from the perdition that secession would have brought upon them.

This arrangement of Gen. McCLELLAN, if kept by Kentucky, is a shocking back-set to the Confederate States. It embargoes the Louisville and Nashville Railroad; it paralyzes the Memphis Railroad route to Columbus, Ky.; renders a dead loss to the rebels the long maintained and large camps at Union-City and at Gallatin, near the Tennessee line. It destroys the utility of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, reaching Louisville by way of Clarksville, Tenn. And it closes the mouth of the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, which pass to the Ohio through Kentucky, and which, during a considerable part of the year, are most valuable and almost indispensable outlets of Tennessee and Alabama to the South. And it fully protects Cairo as the base of future and overwhelming movements against Memphis and the rebel country below.

There has been much unfriendly criticism on the indifferent position of Kentucky in the present conspiracy against the Government. It has not always been just. We should remember that it is fair in these strange times to make a distinction between the people of a State and their organized State Government. Should we hold the people of Western Virginia responsible for the treason of JOHN LETCHER and the Richmond Junta? Should we refuse countenance to Missouri because her Governor, JACKSON, is a traitor and a fugitive? Should we punish Gov. HICKS, who appears to have been consistently loyal, because so many of the citizens of his State have been irrepressible in their treason? As little should we suspect and harshly condemn the people of Kentucky, because their Governor, MAGOFFIN, sent an insulting message to the Government, and others of her prominent politicians have been uttering very diluted Union sentiments. We should remember, and we call attention specially to the fact, in honor of Kentucky, that the Legislature, who are the immediate and nearest representatives of the people of the State, have all along been loyal; have rejected MAGOFFIN's extravagant recommendations for military preparation; have taken the disposal of the State arms out of the hands where it rested before, and placed it in the control of a special board of true Union men; have provided that no arms shall be issued to any military companies, unless their members shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. This is the official action of Kentucky, taken in opposition to, and in spite of, the chief Executive of the State. There is no treason in it, and no winking at treason. And those who know well the popular heart of Kentucky, are confident in saying that the people have only wanted a bold leader, long since to have been in arms for the Union, almost *en masse*.

It is true Kentucky has allowed Secessionists to recruit in the State, and send whole regiments to aid the Confederate rebellion. There is no law in any State of the Union to prevent its citizens forming themselves into companies and departing to any other State. Those citizens of Kentucky who have gone to Virginia and joined the Confederate army, left, in the first place for the State of Tennessee, then in the Union; and they left without arms. In like manner, and much more recently, two companies have organized in counties of southern Illinois, and gone South to join PILLOW's forces in West Tennessee. They could have gone from any northern State with equal impunity, the State authorities being invested with no power by law to prevent. Yet no one thinks of holding loyal Illinois responsible for this petty treason—and why, Kentucky?

But even admitting Kentucky to have been always loyal and always ready to take up arms for the Government, may it not be regarded now as a happy accident that she was allowed to drift into her present singular position? Kentucky is an example to the entire South of the exemption of a Slave State from all the evils of war, simply by remaining faithful to the Union. Not only are all her rights respected—for all fugitive slaves from Kentucky are promptly returned, and will continue to be returned—not only are the mail facilities of her people unimpaired—not only does the Government freely buy from the citizens of Kentucky whatever they have to sell, and aid them in getting from abroad whatever they desire to consume; but more than this, the Government even consults the conveniences and prejudices of a large mass of her citizens, by refraining from military movements among them, the right of which Kentucky does not pretend to dispute. As compared with Virginia, girt with fire, trodden by near two hundred thousand armed men, her substance consumed, her farms desolated, railroads, turnpikes and towns destroyed, a reign of terror established over opinion and speech, every necessary and adjunct of peaceful, happy life rudely assailed, Kentucky, with its freedom of thought, its pursuit of peaceful industry, its exemption from even the presence of soldiery and the dread of war, is a perfect Paradise.

The saddened people of the seceded South are beginning to appreciate the blessings of Kentucky loyalty; and hundreds of them are flocking to Kentucky with their families, seeking homes in the beautiful and quiet towns, and on the famed blue grass farms of that State. We learn that, from this cause, rents have materially advanced in the pleasant villages of the interior; and in many of the most desirable, it is no longer possible to find houses to rent.

There is still another advantage in the present attitude of Kentucky, that deserves consideration. Though the State is really in, and of the Union, and loyal to the Government in its war against traitors, it is nevertheless, for many practical and useful purposes, neutral ground. War rudely dissolves all social intercourse, and inflicts often deep grievances on families, which are only justified as unavoidable evils. The position of Kentucky breaks somewhat the harsh repulsions of North and South, and gives society, in each section, an opportunity to preserve some of the amenities of existence. Kentucky not being armed against the seceded States, the latter have not prohibited the exit of citizens and sojourners to Kentucky, nor the entrance of people from Kentucky to their own borders. We know of numerous creditors of the Free States, who, since the war began, have visited their honest debtors in the South, passing through the South, and returned with their dues fully paid. And the Press has daily teemed for for weeks, with instances of loyal Unionists in the Confederate States, who have saved their lives by making good their escape into the "neutral" land of Kentucky, whence their return to their homes was unobstructed.

The French Declaration of Neutrality.

The foreign mails bring us the declaration of neutrality in American affairs, issued by the Emperor of the French. This document, it will be observed, achieves its purpose quite as thoroughly as that of the British Government, while it is free from one or two characteristics by which the latter justly aroused the ire of the Northern people. It was not issued in undue and undignified haste, without waiting for conference with the representative of the new Administration at Washington, known to be on his way to Europe. Its language is carefully studied to recognize the Government of the United States as existing in unaltered vigor, and as maintaining peaceful relations with France; while the South is referred to, not as a Government at all, but as "States claiming to form a particular confederation." Thus anything like a recognition of an equality of the parties in the struggle is distinctly avoided. As we are not prepared to demand that France shall take up our quarrel by land or sea; or that its cruisers shall pursue and seize Southern privateers as pirates, in anticipation of the amendment to the Parisian doctrine, which the acceptance of our Government will perfect; we must approve this action of the French Government as a necessary measure in the circumstances, and one executed with all possible delicacy.

WHAT COBB WILL DO WITH HIS COTTON.—Some details of Mr. COBB's scheme of cotton financiering have reached us. It is proposed, it seems, to relieve each planter at once of half his crop and transport it to New-Orleans. When it has reached that point, England will be notified of its readiness for her shops; and will of course break up the blockade and take it. The remainder of the crop will be moved subsequently, and with a similar result.

This project will doubtless answer the primary purpose for which it was designed. It is quite rational enough for rebel reasons; and it will of course bring the cotton and dispose of the scrip. But at New-Orleans the chances are that the staple will fall into the hands of Uncle Sam rather than those of John Bull. The latter has declared he will in no circumstances interfere with the blockade; while the former has ample warrant for regarding cotton obtained a means of raising a war revenue, as contraband, to be seized under neutral flags, or, if necessary, in warehouses at New-Orleans. It must not be forgotten that that city is at the mercy of the squadrons, moving both up and down the river; and that it has no defences sufficient to repel a fleet, whose shot and shell could destroy it in a few hours. New-Orleans and its cotton deposits would thus be laid in ashes before Europe should get the first bale.

Northern Freedom of Speech.

Mr. GREGORY, the Irish advocate employed by the secession agents in London to put their case through Parliament, has to be contented with putting it through the columns of the *Times*. There is nothing in this effort—which was heralded as an exhaustive demonstration of the propriety of recognizing the Southern Confederation—which deserves the name of argument. It is a recital of the usual platitudes and sophisms of his clients, with some adroit appeals to that most accessible of an Englishman's sympathies, self-interest. But there is one point in which Mr. GREGORY is original, and deserves notice. He declares he is overwhelmed with letters from the Northern States, urging him in passionate terms, to press his advocacy to success, as the only means of defeating the National Government, and bringing the war to a close. And he argues that but for the terrorism which prevails in the North, these wishes would find open utterance, and from a mass of the population so numerous as to give them great political weight. We are quite prepared to believe that Mr. GREGORY is in receipt of the correspondence he describes. We have traitors of various kinds among us, and it is fair to assume the existence of a class willing to see England victorious over their country. But a vulgar mistake of the barrister throws much doubt upon the numerical strength he ascribes to this specific class. There is no terrorism in the Northern States. Men everywhere speak their opinions with entire freedom. Secession sentiments are uttered as loudly as any other; and there is hardly, perhaps, a community in the North without its swaggerer, to bluster on the side of treason and rebellion. In this City we have three daily journals of small importance, violently and abusively hostile to the Government, and open in their sympathy with the South. There are one or two others, of large circulation, known to have the same decided proclivities; but who are compelled to a certain demonstrative loyalty, by the fear, not of violence, but of the entire demolition of their subscription lists. Terrorism, therefore, excercises no despotism over thought in the Free States. A safe measure of the justice of this assertion may be had by ascertaining whether one instance of compulsory return to the South can be found to balance the enforced flight, for opinion's sake, of the ten thousand who have been driven hither by the rebels. Mr. GREGORY's statement about his American letters may go for what it is worth, but his inference is palpably worthless.

A Fair Estimate of our Case.

Notwithstanding the unjust and incorrect statement of the English Press concerning the position assumed by the United States on the right of privateering, it would be erroneous to believe that its views have been shared, or its opinions indorsed, by the Continental papers. We notice, on the contrary, that while some of them have remained silent on the subject, others have, with a laudable readiness, acknowledged the true character of our interference in the debates which took place in the Congress of Paris in 1856, and have spoken of us with that respect for justice and truth, for which England is often inclined to substitute cotton crops and manufacturing interests. Among the papers which have shown themselves the open advocates of our position at that period, we will mention the *Nord*, published in the French language at Brussels. That paper, which passes for the accredited organ of the Russian Government, but is really controlled by that of France, has lately expressed on our affairs views calculated to give a high opinion of its knowledge of international jurisprudence, and of its acquaintance with our Constitution, and with the diplomatic acts of our Government.

Reasoning according to the various opinions uttered by writers on the law of nations and international laws, the *Nord* enters into an elaborate discussion of the rights of our Government, and concludes by saying that the seceding States are *revolted provinces* which the Nation has a right to reduce to submission; that the war between the North and the South is not a legitimate but a civil war; and that the Constitution grants sovereign privileges to Congress, and to the President of the United States, in reference to all measures calculated to bring it to an end.

Passing from this point to another, the *Nord* quotes the opinions of WHEATON, MARTENS and VATTEL on civil war, and speaks of the duties of foreign nations towards the country where it prevails. It admits that in the case of war between the different provinces of a single State founded upon the most perfect union, foreign Powers can recognize the right of war and the quality and character of enemies to the two contending parties, and observe towards each of them the rights and duties of neutrals. In reference to the recognition of the right of belligerent, granted by England to the Southern Confederacy, the *Nord* is of opinion that this act does not imply the acknowledgment of its sovereignty.

In conclusion, the *Nord* examines the position assumed by our Government in reference to privateering, and far from attributing to us a desire to oppose its abolition, as the English papers have repeatedly done, it speaks approvingly of its attitude, and of the wisdom of the measures it proposed. It says that the demand of M. MARCY respecting the rights of property in maritime war, is conformable with the best interests of all the Powers, with the warmest wishes of the friends of civilization and humanity, and with the soundest doctrines of the law of nations. If the amendment to the first article of the treaty of Paris proposed by M. MARCY was not accepted, it was owing to the opposition of England, and perhaps also to the hesitation of France. As to Russia, she was resolutely decided to accept it. If the Government of the United States is now exposed to the attacks of Southern privateers, and if the merchant navy of England, and of the other Powers, run an equal danger, the fault lies mainly with the English Cabinet, which alone obstinately resisted the adoption of the amendment.

The opinion of the *Nord*, it will be seen, exonerates us from the charge made by England of refusing our sanction to the abolition of privateering, and throws the responsibility of the existence of that scourge upon the shoulders of England. Though we never doubted a moment the views of our Government in that respect, and of the moral attitude it occupied in the European Conference of 1856, we are glad to see it acknowledged by a paper whose contributors belong, we believe, almost exclusively, to the Diplomatic Corps. This tardy reparation, by restoring to us our true character, will undoubtedly cause the foreign Governments to welcome the proposition of Mr. SEWARD, adhering to the resolution adopted by the Congress of Paris concerning privateering, inasmuch as our delay is acting upon them is rather to be attributed to the imbecility of Mr. BUCHANAN than to any repugnance on our part to accept the doctrine they embodied.

A Fugitive Sovereign.

The bridge-burning traitor who lately governed Missouri is still in full flight—no one knows where. The last seen of him was on Wednesday, at the little town of Syracuse, on the line of the Pacific Railroad, but he was then on horse, sweeping southwestwardly at a hot and furious pace, apparently making for the Indian Territory west of Arkansas. Whether he will ever reach that happy land, and whether he will stay there if he should attain it, we shall know by and by. In the meantime, we would urge him not to stay his steed till he reaches the Mexican line, where he will find congenial confederates in a score of rebel Mexican Governors, and where, moreover, he can enjoy, for the rest of his natural life, a style of Government precisely like that which he is ambitious to rear on the ruins of this glorious Union.

This grand hegira of the fugacious FOX JACKSON is one of the most extraordinary flights on record. It almost rivals that of MAHOMET, or the midnight gallop of the witch-pursued Tam O'Shanter. Ten days ago he left St. Louis, in the most frightful state of excitement and terror, fleeing toward his Capital—securing himself from pursuit, as he vainly imagined, by burning the bridges behind him as he fled. He had hardly arrived at Jefferson City, however, before he got wind that the terrible LYON was in full chase, and already was almost at his heels. Filching from the State treasury-box what little money it contained, and seizing all the available cannon and military stores, he embarked in hot haste on a steamboat for Booneville, at which point was a whisky distillery and a camp of Secessionists. But again, and suddenly, the inevitable LYON is in the rear, with an immense and overwhelming host of "Dutch."

So the craven traitor dodged swiftly away from LYON, and dodged, too, from his own friends, who were soon all enrolled by LYON in the category of killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. One report announced that JACKSON and staff had taken flight for the West on horseback; another said that he was supposed to have fled to Arkansas; a third gave the Indian Territory as his destination; while still another reported that the last seen of him was on the top of a distant hill, fleeing for parts unknown. From the top of that hill, however, it now appears that he galloped southward to Syracuse, where he arrived with 500 men on Tuesday last, and where, according to the telegraph, after *impressing* the property of both enemies and friends, and being afraid of further pursuit, he suddenly disappeared, fleeing onward and southward toward Warsaw. At last advices, the Union troopers were in chase after him once more, with but little hope, however, of being able to overtake him.

As he flees, he shrieks for fifty thousand men; but the only response to his cry is from the fifty thousand demons that his fancy paints as being in pursuit. So, the miserable rebel is speeding through the State of which he claims to be Governor—speeding as if the arch-fiend himself was after him. And well he may; for, though the devil is currently credited with being a roaring lion, the LYON who now pursues JACKSON is more to be dreaded by him than even the devil. JACKSON is the first rebel Governor who has taken to his heels, but he is not likely to be the last.

A UNION OR A FEDERATION?—The use of the term "Federal," as descriptive of the Government of the United States, is peculiarly infelicitous. We find constantly recurring in the daily papers the words "Federal forces," instead of "United States," or "Union," or "Government," or "National" forces.

"Federal" is precisely synonymous with "Confederate," and the bare use of the word is a partial admission of the Calhoun theory of a "Compact between States." This, in fact, is the definition which WEBSTER gives of the word. It tends to confuse the ideas of foreigners as to the nature of our Government, and enables the London *Times* to put an argument into an epithet when it speaks of those "two hot-headed *Federations*."

The title given to the volume of masterly essays of HAMILTON, MADISON, and JAY, was a misnomer. It should have been called the "Unionist." The very object of the work was to advocate the substitution of a Union and a Constitution for the old "Act of Confederation," which had proved a failure. The one idea of these great men was Union, or rather Unity, as opposed to Federation, "*E Pluribus Unum*"—"From many a *Unit*." "I propose," said HAMILTON, "to discuss in a series of papers, the following interesting particulars: *The utility of the* UNION *to your political prosperity*..... *The insufficiency of the present Confederation to preserve that* UNION.... *The necessity of a* GOVERNMENT, *at least equally energetic with the one proposed, to the attainment of this object*.... *The conformity of the proposed Constitution to the true principles of Republican Government*." ....Here is no "Federation." It was for a Union and a Constitution that these great minds ransacked history and exhausted logic to build up a prophetic argument which is only short of inspiration.

Let the ill-omened word, then, be dismissed to the service of the theorists of "Compact" and "dissolution,"—of "construction" and "reconstruction,"—to whom it belongs. The fathers abolished the Confederation. They gave us the life and being of a nation. They gave us a *country*, "*one and indivisible*," and it is for that country that our people are ready to make every patriotic sacrifice.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN

Shipment of British Troops to Canada

A French Proclamation of Neutrality in American Affairs.

Construction of a New Ministry at Turin.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN PORTUGAL

SETTLEMENT OF THE SYRIAN QUESTION.

End of the New-Zealand War.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton, June 12, arrived here yesterday.

A few unimportant particulars of her news have been anticipated by the *Anglo-Saxon* at St. Johns.

The *Europa* arrived at Queenstown on Saturday, June 8, and at Liverpool on the 9th.

The *Coronet*, from Savannah to Liverpool, got on shore on Hunting Island, about 30 miles from Tybee Light, and was lying in 13 feet water.

The Great Ship Company has chartered the *Great Eastern* to the Government, for the conveyance of troops to Quebec.

The Ambassadors from the King of Siam, bearing presents for the Emperor of the French, have arrived at Toulon.

The artillery of the Syrian expeditionary corps has commenced disembarking here.

The civil war in America has given rise to apprehensions that French trade may suffer inconvenience and loss from one or other of the belligerents, and endeavors are made to obtain the limitation of the evils within as narrow limits as possible.

The continued threatening aspect of affairs in America, and the apprehension that the Northern States may seek to hatch up a truce with the South by a war with Spain, on the pretext of her annexation of San Domingo, exercises a depressing influence upon the trades of Paris and Lyons, whose principal markets are precisely in these countries now menaced with war.

The Madrid *Correspondancia*, referring to the dispatch stating that President LINCOLN had declared that if Spain occupied San Domingo, she would do so at her risk and peril, says that the Government has received no official notice of any such declaration having been made, but that it is prepared to defend the integrity of the territory which it has annexed to Spain.

At Havre, the importations from America, and of Russian wheat from England, during the week, were 68,000 hectolitres, the American being superior to Russian in quality.

The obsequies of Count CAVOUR had been performed with almost royal pomp; all the houses were draped with black.

The new Ministry has been formed. Baron RICASOLI is President of the Council, and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The *Opinione* insists that the new Premier should confine himself to appointing Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Marine, and should carry out the programme of Count CAVOUR.

The municipality of Florence will erect a mausoleum to Count CAVOUR, at Santa Croca.

The health of the Pope is entirely reëstablished.

It is denied that GARIBALDI is ill.

We learn from Portugal that a royal proclamation prohibits the open-air meetings convened on Sunday by the Patriotic Society.

It is said that seditious manifestoes have been distributed among the troops.

An ordinance has been published at Warsaw enumerating the articles of dress which the inhabitants are prohibited from wearing, viz.: square caps, Polish tunics, amaranth-colored waistcoats and neck-ties, colored boots and shoes, and any dress of a showy color or unusual cut.

The Grand Duke MICHAEL is expected at Warsaw.

In the sitting of the Legislative Assembly at Bucharest on June 6, the Minister for Foreign Affairs stated that the Porte had consented to the complete union of the Danubian Principalities, and that an International Conference would shortly assemble at Paris, for the purpose of settling the question in a satisfactory manner.

The National Central Commission has been convened.

A telegram from Constantinople of June 9, announces that the International Conference, in its sitting of Friday last, resolved that the Governor of the Lebanon should be appointed for three years, and that he could not be dismissed without a previous understanding between the Porte and the Great Powers. At the end of the three years the Porte is to come to a fresh understanding with the Powers respecting the Government of the Lebanon.

The Conference unanimously resolved that the Governor of Lebanon might be chosen, without distinction, from among the Christian subjects of the Sultan, in any Province of the Empire. The settlement is definitive.

A dispatch from Canton, of April 30, says the French and English Embassies are established at Peking. The Chinese Government are resolved to establish an English school at Peking. Japan is quiet.

The New-Zealand war terminated on March 14, by the unconditional surrender of the natives.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN EUROPE.

THE FRENCH DECLARATION OF NEUTRALITY.

The *Moniteur* has the following:

His Majesty the Emperor of the French, taking into consideration the state of peace which exists between France and the United States of America, has resolved to maintain a strict neutrality in the struggle between the Government of the Union and the States which propose to form a separate Confederation.

In consequence, His Majesty, considering Article 14 of the naval law of August, 1681, the 3d Article of the law of the 10th of April, 1825, Articles 84 and 85 of the Penal Code, 65 and following of the Decree of the 24th of March, 1852, 313, and following of the *Code Pénal Maritime*, and Article 21 of the *Code Napoléon*,

Declares:

1. No vessel of war or privateer of either of the belligerent parties will be allowed to enter or stay with prizes in our ports or roadsteads longer than 24 hours, excepting in case of compulsory delay (*relache forcée*.)

2. No sale of goods belonging to prizes is allowed in our ports and roadsteads.

3. Every Frenchman is prohibited from taking a commission under either of the two parties to arm vessels of war, or to accept letters of marque for privateering purposes, or to assist in any manner

whatsoever the equipment or armament of a vessel of war or privateer of either party.

4. Every Frenchman, whether residing in France or abroad, is likewise prohibited from enlisting or taking service either in the land army or on board vessels of war or privateers of either of the two belligerent parties.

5. Frenchmen residing in France or abroad must likewise abstain from any act which, committed in violation of the laws of the empire, or of international law, might be considered as an act hostile to one of the two parties, and contrary to the neutrality which we have resolved to observe. All persons acting contrary to the prohibitions and recommendations contained in the present declaration will be prosecuted, if required, conformably to the enactments of the law of the 10th of April, 1825, and of Articles 84 and 85 of the Penal Code, without prejudice to the application that might be made against such offenders of the enactments of the 21st Article of the *Code Napoleon*, and of Articles 65 and following of the Decree of the 24th of March, 1852, on the merchant service, 313 and following of the Penal Code for the Navy.

His Majesty declares, moreover, that every Frenchman contravening the present enactments will have no claim to any protection from his Government against any acts or measures, whatever they may be, which the belligerents might exercise or decree.

NAPOLEON.

THOUVENEL, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

NEW POINTS IN INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, June 10.

The civil war in America has given rise to apprehensions that French trade may suffer inconvenience and loss from one or other of the belligerents, and endeavors are made to obtain the limitation of the evils within as narrow limits as possible. A petition has been presented to the Senate, and as it has called forth the expression of the opinion of that body upon maritime law, a brief account may be of interest. The petition states that previous to the sixteenth century, trade with the enemy was prohibited, which prohibition was submitted to, and every description of merchandise was deemed lawful prize. In 1605 England and France came to an understanding, and published a list of articles deemed contraband of war—that is to say, goods that might be lawfully captured when shipped for an enemy's country. The treaties of Nimeguen and Ryswick limited contraband of war to arms and ammunition. The treaty of Utrecht, to which the naval Powers of Europe, and even Venice, were parties, added victuals and materials for the construction and fitting of men-of-war to the list of contraband of war, but declared gold and silver free. The stipulations were reproduced in the treaties of Aix-la-Chapelle, of Paris, under LOUIS XV., and of Versailles. The treaty of 1856 left contraband of war undefined; and the petition proposes that arms, warlike instruments, and ammunition should alone be considered contraband of war. The Senate states that the Emperor has never ceased to propose, in his diplomatic relations, arrangements favorable to the free movement of merchant ships, and that his Government has endeavored to make an agreement with other Powers to frame a list of contraband goods, so as to leave no doubt in case of a naval war. These propositions were not accepted during the Crimean and Chinese wars, and the question must be left to further discussion between Governments. The petition further asks, since privateering is abolished, and the commerce of belligerents will be safe under a neutral flag, that merchant ships, not carrying contraband of war, may not be liable to capture by men-of-war. The Chambers of Commerce of Marseilles, Bordeaux, St. Malo, Dunkirk, Boulogne, and other French ports, have petitioned in the same sense. But the Senate replied that the United States, having refused to adhere to the terms of the Treaty of Paris, are threatened with incalculable loss. If the Southern privateers should put a stop to Northern navigation reprisal will ensue. War on land is the source of inevitable calamities, and is not exempt from the evils which attend naval war; consequently the Senate defends the right of capturing merchant ships, because their sailors may be sent on board the war vessels of the enemy, and because the vessel and cargo would be lawful prize if taken in an enemy's port. To abandon the right to capture merchant ships would be to gratuitously weaken the naval force of France, who would be the greater loser by accepting the propositions, as she possesses few colonies and little foreign trade. The object of war is to force the enemy to conclude peace; to succeed, every element of victory should be used—navy, army, expenditure of men and money, and the destruction of everything that might become an arm in the enemy's hands. France ought not to resign the power of capturing ships, which constitute the chief wealth of the nations she may be at war with. Great care should be taken not to sanction humanitarian projects, the premature application whereof would be a cause of weakness if even reciprocity were promised to France.

CANADIAN REINFORCEMENTS.

From the London Globe.

For the due protection of our interests in Canada during the American crisis, the Government has come to the resolution of making an increase to our present exceedingly small military force in that colony. One regiment—the Forty-seventh—has been under orders for the last fortnight, and it embarks from Ireland during the present week. Two others—the Thirtieth, and the Fourth Battalion of the Sixtieth Rifles, accompanied by a Battery of Artillery from Aldershott, will be dispatched in the course of a few days. The act of the Government in sending out this small military reinforcement to British North America, is simply one of those measures of prudence which it would be inexcusable recklessness to neglect. It is quite possible that in the present captious frame of mind of some of our transatlantic friends it may be misrepresented, and held forth as a political demonstration. If it be thus represented, we shall be sorry, but we cannot help it. When *proximus ardet*, it is high time to see that our own fire brigade is on a proper footing, and if we were to forego such a necessary precaution it would be but a sacrifice of wisdom at the shrine of false delicacy—a neglect of our own interests in order to propitiate a jealous susceptibility to which we are in no respect called upon to succumb. We are now simply about to make our Canadian garrisons as strong as they were ten years ago. Before the Crimean war the army was much more scattered than at present: there was no Aldershott, no Curragh, no Shorncliffe camp. Regiments were spread about the United Kingdom and the colonies after a fashion we have not lately witnessed. Since we began to make our regular army a body of skilled soldiers, we have adopted the theory of leaving the usual military stations with but skeleton garrisons, and of retaining at head-quarters, as it were, a large body of troops ready to be sent to any quarter in which events of the ordinary run might render the presence of a proper force advisable. In sending out three regiments of infantry and a small detachment of artillery to Canada, we are only augmenting the garrison of that Colony so as to make it like what it was under the old system. In addition to the Royal Canadian Regiment, some four or five battalions of the Line were always quartered in Canada before the outbreak of the war with Russia. At the present moment there is but one battalion of the line in all Canada, and in sending three more there we merely restore for the moment the establishment which it was deemed necessary to maintain in other times. In those days we had England and Ireland, and most of our colonial possessions, properly occupied in a military sense. We gave this up in order to form at home an efficient army of reserve, from which to take what soldiers we wanted whenever we might consider it necessary to resume our proper footing in any dependency where there should be reason to anticipate more than ordinary trouble or excitement. We thus make the military force of Canada equal to what it was before we adopted the plan of denuding our outstations for the purpose of maintaining a respectable force as a nucleus at head-quarters. If this explanation be necessary, we trust it will also be sufficient, and that we shall have no unreasonable complaints about a step taken so palpably in defence of our own interests only. In their union and strength the United States have always received from the present generation of English statesmen, and from the English public, a larger amount of confidence and friendship than any other foreign Power. It is not our fault if it has not been invariably reciprocated. In their hour of difficulty and trial they will receive from us the same consideration and good feeling. We should be sorry if the step now taken by the Government were misconstrued into a variation from this course. No one who is not either mischievous or incapable of sober reflection, can torture it into a political movement, much less a hostile demonstration. A disturbance round the corner is a good reason for having a policeman in the street. An unsettled state of things across a frontier makes a similar step advisable in the case of Canada, and this simply and solely is all the Ministry has done.

From the London Times.

Half the North American Continent pertains to the British Crown; and this dependency, so vast and so valuable, lies on the borders of a powerful and aggressive Republic. The people of the United States have often amused themselves with talk about the appropriation of Canada, and have elevated into a "doctrine" the theory that the whole continent is theirs by destiny, and that, though foreign claims may be allowed to die out, they must never receive any fresh confirmation or extension. Under these circumstances, it might be fancied that our border would be bristling with bayonets, and that a colony so healthy as well as so immense would absorb an army of itself. Very different is the truth of the case. The entire garrison of Canada might be packed in a couple of steamers. A good half of all the troops quartered in the province might be comfortably accommodated in the Wellington Barracks. There are some 2,000 in Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, but if every soldier were taken from every North American station, and the whole force were paraded in a mass, it would barely exceed 6,000 men. One of these stations is Newfoundland. The last mails have informed us that even Newfoundland has its liabilities to political disturbance. Election riots have taken place there, and "the troops" have been called out, as in former days they used to be at home. What was the muster of the garrison in the hour of need we do not know, but in March, 1859, it consisted, for all the districts of the island, of 199 foot soldiers and one gunner. How this artilleryman came to be so isolated, or what description of piece he was expected to manage, we cannot pretend to guess; but we have now to announce that, in consequence of events which have convulsed the American Republic, and arrayed the millions of the North against the millions of the South, it has been determined to reinforce the garrison of Canada with a brigade of British Infantry. Of course, there is no calculation of forces in the matter. It has been thought that if all America should fly to arms, marauding parties might possibly, in the heat of national effervescence, swarm here and there over our border, and therefore the most exposed points of our lake frontiers will be provided by these means with a few companies of troops for their protection.

ENGLAND UNABLE TO FOLLOW THE CHANGES OF AMERICAN SENTIMENT.

From the London Times.

The Americans, accustomed to make their own interest and feelings the standard of international law; to repudiate whatever was inconsistent with their claims to universal dominion in the New World; to support at one time the claims of authority, at another the indefeasible rights of existing majorities; to cite precedents or defy them, as it suited the cause they favored—are now, in all innocence and with full belief in their own consistency, holding within six months two opposite theories of their own Constitution, and expecting Englishmen to change their views just as popular feeling in the States has changed.

The doctrine which we are denounced for not instantly and eagerly acceding to, dates from the 19th of April, 1861. On that day a proclamation of President LINCOLN was received at New-York, calling out a large force of militia to combat the Secessionists, who had just taken Fort Sumter. The Northerners, who till then had been perfectly apathetic, whose leading orators had treated disruption as an irreversible event, and whose newspapers had courteously advocated the seizure of Canada to make up for the loss of the Cotton States, now found in the prospect of a campaign a sufficient reason for repudiating the constitutional theory which had hitherto prevailed. That theory had been fully enunciated by Mr. BUCHANAN, and assented to by the leading statesmen of the North, and by none more completely than by Mr. SEWARD, who, while expressing a hope that the seceders might be coaxed back, yet acknowledged that an appeal to arms was impossible; and who, *even after he became Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of State, repudiated a war policy on the ground that the subjugation of recusant force was abhorrent to American principles, and that the last argument of monarchies was inapplicable to the solution of political difficulties in a Republic. The Revolutionary* right to secede was clearly acknowledged by the President of the United States, the authority from whom foreign nations are bound to take the law on constitutional questions relating to the Union. *We may therefore go even so far as to say that if Great Britain had, on the strength of Mr. Buchanan's decision, recognized the independence of South Carolina immediately on her secession, the act would not have been a ground of legitimate complaint.* For nearly four months this view of the case prevailed, and we in this country merely followed in the wake of American discussion when we speculated on the likelihood of the Southerners "coming back;" of the planters seeing their folly in quarreling with their customers, agents, and bankers; of the attachment to the name of American proving too strong for sectional interests and electioneering pique; and of the lovers' quarrel proving a renewing of love. The whole grievance of the Northerners against us is, that we think as they thought six weeks before. The "electric shock" which they describe themselves as having felt when Sumter fell, was, unfortunately, as in the case of the ill-fated telegraph, too weak to be propagated through the mass of the Atlantic. We have not been startled by the fate of the Federal troops who might have been killed in that celebrated fortress. Hence the Government and people of this country have retained, for the most part, the opinions which the Americans themselves held and taught us up to the 18th of April, the day before the New-York firemen changed themselves to Zouaves, and the *Herald* was forced to reconsider its principles by the appearance of a mob in front of its office. If before that date any English member of Parliament, or any English newspaper, had ventured to suggest that the new President should organize a large standing army, blockade 3,000 miles of coast, and invade a flourishing region at the head of 150,000 men, what an outburst of indignation would have met the Machiavellian counsel! How we should have been reminded that a republic rests on the consent of the governed, not, like the old British Empire, on tyranny and taxes; that the Southern States were not a Hindostan, to be reconquered in a twelvemonth; that the people of New-York and other seats of commerce were not likely to make themselves catspaws to carry out England's Abolitionist schemes, by invading the Planting States and encouraging lazy niggers to rebel against their masters! In short, it would have been triumphantly demonstrated that our sympathy for the Federal authority was only affected with the diabolical purpose of embroiling the two sections of the American people. Yet because from a sudden access of patriotic feeling, the Northern populations are organizing a descent on the South, we are expected to forget all the decency and prudence of international intercourse, and join in hounding on the invaders! That the people of the North should be unable to control their anger at finding that an independent foreign Power does not commit itself to demonstrations of hostility against ten millions of civilized men with whom it has no quarrel, and whose rights to independence, though now denied, were admitted by the North itself a few weeks ago shows to what a point of irritability the Americans had been brought by years of prosperity and success.

This country has chosen its course, and is not likely to depart from it. That the Americans should expect us to be swayed by any strong feelings of attachment to the United States' Government, argues an extraordinary forgetfulness of what the conduct of that Government has been to us on all occasions. While our behaviour to the people of the United States has been always conciliatory, it is no exaggeration to say that their Government has been uniformly hostile and ungenerous beyond any European precedent, except perhaps that of the first French Empire. In our European disputes our statesmen, when called upon to face hostile despotisms, have always been haunted by the fear of having the American Government on their backs. Is the paltry quarrel they fixed on us in the business of the enlistment, or the tone of Mr. SEWARD's speeches, likely to rouse us to enthusiasm in the cause of the Government at Washington? Neutrality—strict neutrality—is all that the United States Government can claim; and, as we maintained neutrality in the Italian War, when all our sympathies were awakened, *much more shall we maintain it when we look on a struggle where our judgment still waits for further information, and where we shall assuredly not rejoice in the military successes of either party.*

THE SPEECH MR. GREGORY DID NOT MAKE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Irish member who has so steadily labored to procure a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and was prevented from arguing his cause in Parliament, has been permitted to present it in the more friendly columns of the London *Times*. We extract the following:

"It is said the invasion of the South will be the means of restoring freedom of speech and action to the Union party in the seceding States. Your faithful and clear-sighted correspondent, Mr. RUSSELL, has not discovered as yet even the existence of such a party, and I have reason to believe that the British Consuls in the Southern cities would corroborate the statements of Mr. RUSSELL. On the other hand, this I can affirm—that *not a post arrives from the United States that does not bring me letter upon letter from persons in the North requesting me to persevere in my motion, and to urge the prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy, as the writers consider that such an event would be the greatest blessing that could happen to the North, by contributing to a peaceful solution of the quarrel.* They add that to express such an opinion in the present state of excitement would be dangerous, and that they look, therefore, to the dispassionate judgment of foreign countries, which may be heard at home. *You may be assured that there is a 'peaceful separation' party in the North far larger in extent, though as yet unheard, than the 'restoration' party in the South.*

I advocate the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, because I believe by the separation of the North from the South we may deal an effectual blow at that accursed traffic, the slave trade. Hitherto, we have received obstruction rather than coöperation from the United States in our endeavors to put down that traffic. The Northerners have always contended that Southern prejudices have been a bar to their hearty coöperation with us. They have now got rid of these prejudices; and, as the Cuban slave-trade is mainly carried on by ships sailing from Northern ports and floated by Northern capital, I look forward with confidence to the future action of the United States Government to restrain their citizens, at least, from this odious enterprise. As for the South, the slave-trade has been formally and strictly forbidden by the Constitution; that Constitution has been ratified by the several Confederate States, and I should, had my motion come on, been in a position to prove, from various reasons, to the House of Commons the sincerity of the Southern President and Congress on this point.

I advocate the recognition of the Southern States, because I am of opinion that by this separation the area of slave-occupied territory will be circumscribed, instead of increased. Moreover, all who are opposed to Slavery, but in favor of the reconstruction of the Union must bear in mind the offers lately made by the North to the South, and rejected. These offers were:—to recognize Slavery by name, to do away with Personal Liberty bills, and thereby to remove every obstruction in the way of the slave owners to recover fugitives; and last, but not least, to surrender the chief principle of the Chicago Convention, namely, that Slavery should not be permitted in the Territories. This, the main test of Northern principle, they offered to give up, and to hand over to Slavery all Territories south of 36 30, if the South would only come back, submit to Morrill Tariffs and navigation laws, and be ground down by import duties to protect the Pennsylvania ironmaster and the New-England cotton spinner.

I advocate, lastly, the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, because I believe in their right to assert their independence. In spite of the letters of your able and most respected correspondent, Mr. MOTLEY, I should have shown that from the earliest days of American independence, down to the present time, the doctrine of State Sovereignty has been held by some of the most eminent Americans, and that, though it has been chiefly a Southern doctrine, yet that it was endeavored by the North to put it into execution 17 years before South Carolina, in 1832, attempted to follow the example. Mr. MOTLEY has forgotten, apparently, the Hartford Convention, in 1815, when State-right resolutions were passed, and secession fully meditated; he has also forgotten what occurred in the State Legislature of Massachusetts, when one branch of that Legislature declared Massachusetts to be out of the Union, should Texas be admitted into it.

Then, as to commercial considerations. The Morrill tariff is an announcement of the break-up of commercial intercourse between the United States and Europe. It is the successful issue of Northern policy, against which the South has invariably, but in vain, protested. The separation nullifies that selfish, short-sighted, retrograde policy, and the Western States ought to be thankful for any event likely to break down a system so utterly opposed to their interests. When the commercial treaty with France was discussed last year, one of the points mainly insisted on by Mr. BRIGHT and the advocates of that measure was this—that every order for French goods was an additional link in that chain by which commerce was to bind the two countries in constant amity; and I entirely and cordially concur with Mr. BRIGHT in that opinion. There are but two countries likely to come into collision with England—France and the United States. With France we have done our best, by means of increased commercial intercourse, to promote and establish peace. Hitherto the vast mercantile transactions between England and the United States have, in spite of perpetual subjects of dispute between us, rendered war impossible; but a Morrill tariff will soon change this state of things.

I have here endeavored to give a sketch of the objects I had in view in urging the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. I should have done this with perfect good feeling towards the North, and with the most hearty desire for its prosperity. I should not have recommended isolated action on the part of England, but that whatever step we take should be, as far as possible, in conjunction with the other great Powers of Europe."

A DAY AT FORT PICKENS.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF THE LONDON TIMES CORRESPONDENT IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. RUSSELL's letters to the *Times* returned to us by this arrival, are dated at Mobile, May 14, and are devoted to a narrative of his visit at Fort Pickens and Pensacola. Chartering a small vessel, the *Diana*, at Mobile, and accompanied by a few gentlemen from that city, the correspondent had proceeded within sight of his destination, when his craft was overhauled by the United States coast-guard steamer *Oriental*, commanded by Master BROWN. His story proceeds:

"As the *Oriental* approaches, the *Diana* throws her foresail aback, and the pretty little craft, with a full-sized United States' ensign flying, and the muzzle of a brass howitzer peeping over her forecastle, ranges up luff, and taking an easy sweep lies to alongside us. A boat is lowered from her and is soon alongside, steered by an officer; her crew are armed to the teeth with pistols and cutlasses. "Ah I think I have seen you before. What schooner is this?" "The *Diana*, from Mobile." The officer steps on deck and announces himself as Mr. BROWN, Master in the United States Navy, in charge of the boarding-vessel *Oriental*. The crew secure their boat and step up after him. The skipper, looking very sulky, hands his papers to the officer. "Now, Sir, make sail, and lie to under the quarter of that steamer, the guardship *Powhatan*."

Mr. BROWN was exceedingly courteous when he heard who the party were. The Mobilians, however, looked as black as thunder; nor were they at all better pleased when they heard the skipper ask if he did not know there was a strict blockade of the port. The *Powhatan* is a paddle steamer of 2,200 tons and ten guns, and is known to our service as the flag-ship of Commodore TATNALL, in Chinese waters, when that gallant veteran gave us timely and kindly proof of the truth of his well-known expression, "Blood is thicker than water." Upon her spar deck there is a stout, healthy-looking crew, which seems quite able to attend to her armament of ten heavy ten-inch Dahlgren Columbiads, and the formidable eleven inches of the same family on the forecastle. Her commander, Capt. PORTER, though only a Lieutenant commanding, has seen an age of active service, both in the navy and in the merchant steam marine service, to which he was detailed for six or seven years after the discovery of California. The party were ushered into the cabin, and Capt. PORTER received them with perfect courtesy, heard our names and object, and then entered into general conversation, in which the Mobilians, thawed by his sailorly frankness, gradually joined, as well as they could. Over and over again I must acknowledge the exceeding politeness and civility with which your correspondent has been received by the authorities on both sides in this unhappy war.

Though but little beyond the age of 40, Captain PORTER has been long enough in the navy to have imbibed some of those prejudices which by the profane are stigmatized as fogyisms. Until the day previous he had, he told me, felt disposed to condemn rifled cannon of a small calibre as "gimcracks," but had been rapidly converted to the "Armstrong faith" by the following experiment. He was making target practice with his heavy gun at a distance of some 2,600 yards. At anything like a moderate elevation the experiment was unsatisfactory, and while his gunners were essaying to harmonize cause and effect, the charge and the elevation, he bethought him of a little rifled brass plaything which Capt. DAHLGREN had sent on board a day or two before his departure. To his astonishment the ball, after careering until he thought "it would never stop going," struck the water 1,000 yards beyond the target, and established a reputation he had never believed possible for a howitzer of 6 lb calibre carrying a 12 lb. bolt. He observed that the ancient walls of Fort McRae would not resist this new missile for half an hour.

If it comes to fighting you will hear more of the *Powhatan* and Capt. PORTER. He has been repeatedly in the harbor and along the enemy's works at night in his boat and knows their position thoroughly, and he showed me in his chart the various spots marked off whence he can sweep their works and do them immense mischief. "The *Powhatan* is old, and if she sinks I can't help it." She is all ready for action; boarding-nettings triced up, field pieces and howitzers prepared against night boarding, and the whole of her bows padded internally with dead wood and sails, so as to prevent her main deck being raked as she stands stern on towards the forts. Her crew are as fine a set of fellows as ever I have seen of late days on board a man-of-war. They are healthy, well fed, regularly paid, and can be relied on to do their duty to a man. As far as I could judge, the impression of the officers was that Gen. BRAGG would not expose himself to the heavy chastisement which, in their belief, awaits him if he is rash enough to open fire upon Fort Pickens. As Capt. PORTER is not the senior officer of the fleet he signaled to the flag-ship, and was desired to send us on board.

A ten-oared barge carried the party to the United States frigate *Sabine*, on board of which Flag-Capt. ADAMS hoists his pennant. On our way we had a fair view of the *Brooklyn*, whose armament of 22 heavy guns is said to be the most formidable battery in the American Navy. Her anti-type, the *Sabine*, an old-fashioned 50-gun frigate, as rare an object upon modern seas as an old post-coach is upon modern roads, is reached at last. As one treads her decks, the eyes, accustomed for so many weeks to the outlandish uniforms of brave but undisciplined Southern volunteers, feel *en pays de connaissance*, when they rest upon the solid mass of 300 or 400 quid-rolling, sunburnt, and resolute-looking blue-shirted tars, to whom a three-years' cruise has imparted a family aspect which makes them almost as hard to distinguish apart as so many Chinamen.

During the concluding months of her cruise, the political complications of North and South burst into the present rupture, and the day before our visit one of her Lieutenants, a North Carolinan, had left her to espouse, as nearly all the Southern officers of both army and navy have done, the cause of his native State. Capt. ADAMS is in a still more painful predicament. During his eventful voyage, which commenced with a six days' experience in the terrible Bermuda cyclone of November, 1858, he had been a stranger to the bitter sectional animosities engendered by the last election; and had recently joined the blockade of this port, where he finds a son enlisted in the ranks of the C. S. A., and learns that two others form part of the Virginia division of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS' forces. Born in Pennsylvania, he married in Louisiana, where he has a plantation and the remainder of his family, and he smiles grimly as one of our companions brings him the playful message from his daughter, who has been elected *vivandière* of a New-Orleans regiment, "that she trusts he may be starved while blockading the South, and that she intends to push on to Washington and get a lock of Old ABE's hair"—a Sioux lady would have said his scalp.

The veteran sailor's sad story demands deep sympathy. I, however, cannot help enjoying at least the variety of hearing a little of the *altera pars*. It is now nearly six weeks since I entered "Dixie's Land," during which period I must confess I have had a sufficiency of the music and drums, the cavaliering and the roystering of the Southern gallants. As an impartial observer, I may say I find less bitterness and denunciation, but quite as dogged a resolution upon the Roundhead side. Some experience, or at least observation of the gunpowder argument, has taught us that attack is always a more grateful office than defence, and, if we are to judge of the sturdy resolution of the inmates of Fort Pickens by the looks of the officers and crews of the fleet, Fort Pickens will fall no easy prize, if at all.

After some conversation with Capt. ADAMS, and the ready hospitality of his cabin, he said finally he would take on himself to permit me and the party to land at the Navy-yard and to visit the enemy's quarters, relying on my character as a neutral and a subject of Great Britain that no improper advantage would be taken of the permission. In giving that leave, he was, he said, well aware that he was laying himself open to attack, but he acted on his own judgment and responsibility. We must, however, hoist a flag of truce, as he had been informed by Gen. BRAGG that he considered the intimation he had received from the fleet of the blockade of the port was a declaration of war, and that he would fire on any vessel from the fleet which approached his command. I bade good-bye to Capt. ADAMS with sincere regret, and if—but I may not utter the wish here. Our barge was waiting to take us to the *Oriental*, in which we sailed pleasantly away down to the *Powhattan* to inform Capt. PORTER I had permission to go ashore. Another officer was in his cabin when I entered—Capt. POORE, of the *Brooklyn*, and he seemed a little surprised when he heard that Capt. ADAMS had given leave to all to go on shore. "What, all these editors of Southern newspapers who are with you, Sir!" I assured him they were nothing of the kind, and after a few kind words I made my adieux, and went on board the *Diana* with my companions.

Hoisting one of our only two table-cloths to the masthead as a flag of truce, we dropped slowly with the tide through the channel that runs parallel to one face of Fort Pickens. The wind favored us but little, and the falling breeze enabled all on board to inspect deliberately the seemingly artistic preparations for the threatened attack which frowns and bristles for three miles of forts and batteries arrayed around the slight indenture opposite. Heavy sandbag traverses protect the corners of the parapets, and seem solid enough to defy the heavy batteries ensconced in earthworks around the lighthouse, which to an outside glance seems the most formidable point of attack, directed as it is against the weaker flank of the fort at its most vulnerable angle.

A few soldiers and officers upon the rampart appeared to be inhaling the freshening breeze which arose to waft the schooner across the channel, and enabled her to coast the main shore, so that all could take note of the necklace of bastions, earthworks, and columbiads with which Gen. BRAGG hopes to throttle his adversary. We passed by Barrancas, the nearest point of attack, (a mile and a quarter,) the Commander-in-Chief's head-quarters, the barracks, and the hospital successively, and as the vessels approached the landing-pier of the Navy-yard one could hear the bustle of the military and the hammers of the artificers, and descry the crimson and blue trappings of Zouaves, recalling Crimean reminiscences. A train of heavy tumbrils, drawn by three or four pairs of mules, was the first indication of a transport system in the army of the Confederate States, and the high-bred chargers, mounted by the escorts of these ammunition wagons, corroborated the accounts of the wealth and breeding of its volunteer cavalry. The *Diana* now skirted the Navy-yard, the neat dwellings of which, and the profusion of orange and fig groves in which they are embosomed, have an aspect of tropical shade and repose, much at variance with the stern preparations before us. Our skipper let go his anchor at a respectful distance from the quay, evincing a regard for martial law, that contrasted strangely with the impatience of control elsewhere manifested throughout this land, and almost inspiring the belief that no other rule can ever restore the lost bump of veneration to American craniology.

While the master of the *Diana* was skulling his leaky punt ashore to convey my letters of introduction to the Commander-in-Chief, I had leisure to survey the long, narrow, low sand belt of island opposite, which loses itself in the distance, and disappears in the ocean 47 miles from Fort Pickens. It is so nearly level with the sea that I could make out the main-yards of the *Sabine* and the *Brooklyn*, anchored outside the island within range of the Navy-yard, which is destined to receive immediate attention whenever the attack shall begin. Pursuing my reflections upon the *morale* of the upper and nether millstones between which the *Diana* is moored, *I am sadly puzzled by the anomalous ethics or metaphysics of this singular war, the preparations for which vary so essentially—it were sin to say ludicrously—from all ancient and modern belligerent usages. Here we have an important fortress, threatened with siege for the last 60 days, suffering the assailants of the flag it defends to amass battery upon battery, and string the whole coast of low hills opposite with every variety of apparatus for its own devastation, without throwing a timely shell to prevent their establishment.*

War has been virtually declared, since letters-of-marque and a corresponding blockade admit of no other interpretation, and yet but last week two Mobile steamers, laden with £50,000 worth of provisions for the beleaguering camp, were stopped by the blockading fleet and, though not permitted to enter this harbor, were allowed to return to Mobile untouched, the commander thinking it quite punishment enough for the rebels to thus compel them to return to Mobile, and carry up the Alabama River to Montgomery this mass of eatables, which would have to be despatched thence by rail to this place! Such practical jokes lend a tinge of innocence to the premonitories of this strife which will hardly survive the first bloodshed.

The skipper returned from shore with an orderly who brought the needful permission to haul the *Diana* alongside the wharf, where I landed, and was conducted by an aid of the Quartermaster-General through the shady streets of this graceful little village, which covers an inclosure of 300 acres, and, with the adjoining forts, cost the United States over £6,000,000 sterling, which may have something to do with the President's determination to hold a property under so heavy an hypothecation. Irish landlords, with incumbered estates, have no such simple mode of obtaining an acquittal.

The Navy-yard is, properly speaking, a settlement of exceedingly neat detached houses, with gardens in front, porticoes, pillars, verandahs, and Venetian blinds to aid the dense trees in keeping off the scorching rays of the sun, which is intensely powerful in the summer, and is now blazing so fiercely as to force one to admit the assertion that the average temperature is as high as that of Calcutta to be very probable. The little grass plots under these trees are covered with neat piles of cannon balls, mostly of small size; two obsolete mortars—one dated 1776—are placed in the main avenue. Tents are pitched under the trees, and the houses are all occupied by officers, who are chatting, smoking, and drinking at the open windows. A number of men in semi-military dresses of various sorts and side arms are lounging about the quays and the lawns before the houses. Into one of these I am escorted, and find myself at a very pleasant mess, of whom the greater number are officers of the Zouave Corps from New Orleans—one, a Dane, has served at Idstedt, Kiel, Frederichstadt, another foreigner has seen service in South America, another has fought in half the insurrectionary wars in Europe. The wine is abundant, the fare good, the laughter and talk are loud. Mr. Davis has been down all day from Montgomery, accompanied by Mrs. Davis, Mr. Malony, and Mr. Wigfall, and they all think his presence means immediate action.

The only ship here is the shell of the old *Fulton*, which is on the stocks, but the works of the Navy yard are useful in casting shot, shell, and preparing munitions of war. An aide de camp from Gen. BRAGG entered as we were sitting at table, and invited me to attend him to the General's quarters. The road, as I found, was very long and very disagreeable, owing to the depth of the sand, into which the foot sank at every step up to the ankle. Passing along the front of an extended row of clean, airy, pretty villas inside the Navy-yard, we passed the gate on exhibiting our passes, and proceeded by the sea beach, one side of which is lined with houses, a few yards from the surf. These houses are all occupied by troops, or are used as bar-rooms or magazines. At intervals a few guns have been placed along the beach, covered by sand-bags, parapets, and traverses. As we toiled along in the sand, the Aid hailed a cart, pressed it into the service, and we continued our journey less painfully. Suddenly a tall, straight-backed man in a blue frockcoat, with a star on the epaulette-strap, a smart kepi, and trowsers with gold stripe, and large brass spurs, rode past on a high-stepping powerful charger, followed by an orderly. "There's Gen. BRAGG," said his Aid. The General turned round, reined up, and I was presented as I sat in my state chariot. The commander of the Confederated States' Army at Pensacola is about 42 years of age, of a spare and powerful frame; his face is dark, and marked with deep lines, his mouth large, and squarely set in determined jaws, and his eyes, sagacious, penetrating, and not by any means unkindly, look out at you, from beetle brows, which run straight across and spring into a thick tuft of black hair, which is thickest over the nose, where naturally it usually leaves an intervening space. His hair is dark, and he wears such regulation whiskers as were the delight of our Generals a few years ago. His manner is quick and frank, and his smile is very pleasing and agreeable. The General would not hear of my continuing my journey to his quarters in a cart, and his orderly brought up an ambulance, drawn by a smart pair of mules, in which I completed it satisfactorily.

The end of the journey through the sandy plain was at hand, for in an inclosure of a high wall there stood a well-shaded mansion, amid trees of live oak and sycamore, with sentries at the gate and horses held by orderlies under the portico. Gen. BRAGG received me at the top of the steps which lead to the verandah, and after a few earnest and complimentary words, conducted me to his office, where he spoke of the contest in which he was to play so important a part, in terms of unaffected earnestness. Why else had he left his estates? After the Mexican war he had retired from the United States' Artillery; but when his State was menaced, he was obliged to defend her. He was satisfied the North meant nothing but subjugation. All he wanted was peace. Slavery was an institution for which he was not responsible; but his property was guaranteed to him by law, and it consisted of slaves. Why did the enemy take off slaves from Tortugas to work for them at Pickens? Because whites could not do their work. It was quite impossible to deny his earnestness, sincerity, and zeal as he spoke, and one could only wonder at the difference made by the "stand-point" from which the question is reviewed. Gen. BRAGG finally, before we supped, took down his plans and showed me the position of every gun in his works and all his batteries. He showed the greatest clearness of unreserved openness in his communications, and was anxious to point out that he had much greater difficulties to contend with than Gen. BEAUREGARD had at Charleston. The inside of Pickens is well-known to him, as he was stationed there the very first tour of duty which he had after he left West Point. It was late at night when I returned on one of the General's horses towards the Navy-yard. The orderly who accompanied me was, he said, a Mississippi planter, but he had left his wife and family to the care of the negroes, had turned up all his cotton land and replanted it with corn, and had come off to the wars. Once only were we challenged, and I was only required to show my pass as I was getting on board the schooner. Before I left Gen. BRAGG, he was good enough to say he would send down one of his Aides-de-camp and horses early in the morning to give me a look at the works.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Monday Evening, June 10.

Consols continue to be pressed on the market, and at one time to-day there was a further fall. Reopening quotation for Money was 89⅝@89¾, to which they returned after touching 89½.

About £12,000, in bar gold, was taken to the Bank to-day.

The *Prince of Wales* and *Peru* had arrived with £146,000 from Australia. £352,000, from Australia, is now at sea, and fully due.

American Securities were firmer, on Monday, especially United States and Virginia Stocks, and Illinois Central Shares.

Bar Silver has experienced a fresh decline of ⅛d., the present quotation being 5s. 0⅛d., ℘ ounce.

Mexican Dollars remain flat at 4s. 11d.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 11.

The funds opened without recovery, but the public seemed disposed to effect purchases, and ultimately the tone of the market was good. Consols for money steadily advanced from 89⅝@¾ to 89⅞@90, and was well supported to the close. For the account, 90⅛@¼.

The Discount Market is unchanged.

In the Stock Exchange, 6 ℘ cent. was the general rate; the supply was adequate.

Foreign Exchanges unaltered. The last price from Paris was 67f. 75c.

Illinois Central and Erie Shares advanced.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JUNE 10 AND 11.—The demand for Cotton is dull, and sales for the two days do not exceed 14,000 bales, 2,500 on speculation and for export. Prices a shade lower.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

JUNE 11. Choice samples of WHEAT were firm; inferior, 1d.@2d. lower. FLOUR declined 6d. ℘ barrel and sack. OATS, BEANS, and PEAS quiet. INDIAN CORN demands more attention, and there being a good inquiry holders are more firm.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

LONDON, Monday, June 10.

There was a decline in the market to-day of 1s.@2s.

LONDON PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKET.

TUESDAY, June 11.

SUGAR declined 1s. ℘ cwt. COFFEE flat. TEA inactive. RICE dull. American TURPENTINE, 44s. TALLOW quiet at 53s. 6d.@54s.

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, June 13.

The sales of COTTON in the Liverpool Market for the three days, including Wednesday, add up 22,000 bales, of which 6,000 were on speculation and for export. The market closed dull, but at generally unchanged prices.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market for Goods and Yarns was quiet. Prices were steady.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, June 13.

Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report FLOUR dull and declined 6d.; sales at 26s.@28s. 6d. WHEAT very dull and holders pressing on the market at a decline of 2d. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. say some forced sales were made at a decline of 6d.@9d.; sales of Red at 10s.@12s., and White at 11s. 6d.@13s. 6d. CORN steady; sales of Mixed at 30s.; Yellow at 30s.@30s. 6d., and White at 31s.@33s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, June 13.

BEEF quiet. PORK quiet, and quotations barely maintained. BACON heavy, and holders pressing on the market at low rates. LARD dull, and quotations nominal at 52s.@53s. TALLOW drooping.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, June 13.

ROSIN dull, and quotations nominal at 6s. 6d. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 45s. SUGAR heavy. COFFEE dull. POT ASHES quiet at 34s. 6d., and PEARLS dull at 37s.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, June 13.

BREADSTUFFS dull, and all qualities declined. SUGAR dull at a slight decline upon all qualities.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Thursday, June 13.

Consols are at 89⅞@90⅛ for money, and 90⅛@90⅜ for account. Illinois Central Railroad Stock 39½ discount; Erie Railroad Stock, 21¼ discount; New-York Central Railroad, 67 discount.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $16. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Maison Doree,
By F. MARTINEZ,
No. 42 East 14th-st, Union-square,
(The Old Penniman Mansion.)

This superb Restaurant is now open to the public. Dinner in "Ordinary," $1. Other departments according to bill of fare. Private rooms for ladies or parties. The entire fitting up of the premises is in the most elegant style.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—DINNER PARTIES FURNISHED ACCORDING TO ORDER.

Rogers & Raymond

Have never opened a season with such a splendid and extensive variety of

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING

for gentlemen and boys, as they are now offering at

PRICES OUT DOWN

to the lowest point that will cover expenses. Call and see. Stores Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.,
And No. 214 Broadway.

Fireworks.—SIDNEY D. ROBERTS, No. 181 Broadway, Union Firework Dépôt between Dey and Cortlandt sts., has selected from the manufactories of the most celebrated makers in Europe and America, the most superb and unequaled assortment of Fireworks ever offered to the public, to which the attention of consumers is invited. At the same place may be seen all styles of war materials, including James' Rifled Cannon. Charitable Institutions supplied at cost, so that all classes may partake in celebrating the Anniversary of July 4, 1776.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For family and manufacturing use,
No. 495 Broadway New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY.

The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Hill, the Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, in styles neat and becoming, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown; best in use. Dépôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 347.—June 22, 1861.
73, 37, 38, 16, 69, 29, 33, 2, 63, 6, 45, 1, 35.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 348.—June 22, 1861.
63, 72, 73, 62, 75, 30, 54, 16, 25, 48, 12, 67, 58.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,

invite attention to their NEW SPRING STOCK of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETING, comprising new and beautiful styles, which they are offering at extraordinary low rates.

Medallion and Velvets from 8s. to 14s. per yard.
Tapestry, from 7s. to 8s. per yard.
Brussels from 8s. to 10s. per yard.
3-ply from 7s. to 8s. per yard.
Ingrain from 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Oil-cloths from 3s. to 9s. per yard.

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

THE TRIBUNE of TO-MORROW (Sunday) will contain a

STRATEGIC MAP OF CAIRO

and vicinity. Price Three Cents.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE TIMES, from September, 1852, to the present date. Superior extra binding. Apply at the Subscription Desk, Times Office.

NEW SUNDAY SCHOOL SINGING BOOK.

BRADBURY'S GOLDEN CHAIN!—The Author's most popular Sunday School Singing Book is now ready. Price $12 per hundred.

IVISON, PHINNEY & CO., New-York.

Send four Red Stamps for a specimen copy, to
WM. B. BRADBURY,
No. 421 BROOME-ST., New-York.

LYONS'
MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.

The original genuine article for exterminating roaches, bed-bugs, ants, garden insects, &c. It is free from poison.

LYONS' Magnetic Pills are sure death to rats and mice. Sold by all dealers everywhere.

D. S. BARNES (late BARNES & PARK) wholesale and retail medicine dépôt, 202 Broadway, New-York.

MILITARY.

RUBBER BLANKETS, KNAPSACKS,
CANTEENS, HAVERSACKS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
THE RUBBER CLOTHING COMPANY,
Manufacturers, No. 201 Broadway, New-York.

THE ARMY AND NAVY
CAVENDISH SMOKING TOBACCO.

For sale by
H. R. LE ROY,
No. 90 Cedar-st.,
New-York.

RECRUITS WANTED.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, 250 sailors to recruit for the Virginia Coast Guard now stationed at Fortress Monroe. They are to be inspected and enlisted in New-York, by order of Major-Gen. Butler by Capt. Bailey Myers, an officer of his staff, on special duty in New York. None but those at least five feet four inches in height and able-bodied need apply. Pay to date from day of mustering in. Rendezvous No. 360 Pearl-st. Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

D. H. BURTNETT, Major Va. C. G.,
Recruiting Officer.

I am authorized to inspect and enlist the above recruits by an order from Major-Gen. Butler, dated Fortress Monroe, June 15, 1861.

T. BAILEY MYERS,
Captain and Acting A. Q. M.

THE MEMBERS OF WASHINGTON CHAPTER No. 2, O. U. A., are notified to attend to meet at the Chapter-rooms, corner of Ludlow and Grand-street, on Monday the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother Ex-Alderman John H. Briggs. The order in general is respectfully invited to attend.

H. E. COATES, Sachem.
STEPHEN R. THORNE, C. of the C.

DRY GOODS.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY,
GREAT CLEARING SALE
OF
DRY GOODS.
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Are offering, at retail,
The ENTIRE BALANCE OF THEIR
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCKS
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Embracing a very
Large and Choice Assortment
of
SILKS,
GRENADINES,
BAREGES,
ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
MOURNING GOODS,
CAMEL'S HAIR, BROCHE, CASHMERE, STELLA,
AND
SUMMER SHAWLS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
NEW FABRICS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES,
POPLINS, CHALLIES, DELAINES,
FRENCH CRAPES, FOULARDS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
CALICOES,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DRILLINGS, VESTINGS, &c.,
Including

600 pieces Merrimac and English Calicoes, fast colors, at 6¼ cents per yard. Usual price, 10 to 12½ cents.

400 pieces yard-wide French Calicoes and Brilliants, from 12½ to 20 cents per yard.

400 pieces Summer Poplins, from 6¼ to 10 cents per yard.

300 pieces Gray Goods, for Traveling Dresses, 12½ cents per yard. Very desirable.

300 pieces Canton Poplins, at 30 cents per yard.

400 ORGANDIE ROBES,
From $2 50 to $6 per Robe,
Worth from $5 to $15 per Robe.

200 pieces best quality printed French Organdies, at 12½ cents per yard; reduced from 35 cents.

200 pieces best quality Chintz Printed French Organdies, at 25 cents per yard; reduced from 65 and 70 cents.

325 pieces Domestic and English Lawns, fast colors, at 9 cents per yard.

175 pieces Barege Anglais, from 6¼ to 10 cents per yard.

200 pieces Plaid and Broche Barege Anglais, from 10 to 12½ cents per yard.

50 pieces Barege Anglais, 2 yards wide, at 25 cents per yard.

50 pieces Mozambique, 2 yards wide, from 45 to 75 cents per yard.

300 BAREGE ROBES,
AT ONE-THIRD THEIR ACTUAL VALUE.
GRENADINE ROBES,
From $7 to $20 per Robe; usual price, from $18 to $50.

160 pieces Striped and Small Plaid FOULARD SILKS, from 35 to 40 cents per yard.

Small Plaid and Gray CHENE SILKS, from 50 cents per yard and upwards. Very choice styles.

300 pieces GRENADINES, from 40 to 56 cents per yard; reduced from 80 cents and $1 per yard.

1,000 FRENCH and PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, at less than half price

OTHER GOODS IN REDUCED PROPORTION.

Citizens and strangers visiting the City are respectfully invited to examine our stock, and compare our prices before purchasing.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF
LACE MANTILLAS, LACE POINTS, PUSHER AND REAL LACE.
Also a large assortment of
DRY GOODS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
The entire stock must be closed out in 30 days.
By order of the Assignee,
A. C. HODGES.

BARGAINS AT MACY'S
CLOSING SALE FOR JUNE.
BARGAINS AT MACY'S.
CLOSING $10,000 WORTH SPRING RIBBONS.
4s. RIBBONS all marked down to 3s.
3s. RIBBONS all marked down to 2s.
2s. RIBBONS all marked down to 1s. 6d.
1s. 6d. RIBBONS all marked down to 1s.
1s. RIBBONS all marked down to 6d.

AUCTION LOTS EMBROIDERED COLLARS, at half cost.

AUCTION LOTS EMBROIDERED SETS, at half cost.

AUCTION LOTS Lace Collars and Sets, very cheap.

Collars and Sets, French and Swiss, at 8s and 10s; cost to import, $2 50. All our Embroideries closing at same rates.

MANTILLA LACES, LACE MANTILLAS, LACE SHAWLS, LACE CENTRES, &c., ALL MARKED WAY DOWN, TO BE CLOSED OUT THIS MONTH.

HOSIERY and GLOVES closing at half the cost of importation.

Bargains in LACE MITTS, from Auction.

PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS, cheaper than any other house in the City.

SPLENDID STOCK FRENCH FLOWERS, very cheap.

LACE CURTAINS, CURTAIN LACES, VESTIBULE LACES, WHITE GOODS, LINEN GOODS, LINEN EDGES, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, closing very low.

LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES, 63 CENTS A PAIR, NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.

R. H. MACY, 6th-av. and 14th-st.

AT CUSHMAN'S RIBBON-STORE,
6th av., corner 28th st.,
CLOSING OUT SALE OF OUR ENTIRE STOCK
RIBBONS, BONNETS, FLOWERS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.
Whole stock "must be sold" this month!
GOODS ALL
MARKED
DOWN

At such LOW PRICES as to insure the sale of the entire stock by July 4.

8,000 yards RIBBONS, 3, 4, 5 and 6 cts a yard.

6,000 yards RIBBONS, 8 and 10 cts. a yard—cheap.

24,000 yards Rich RIBBONS, plain and figured, in every desirable color. 12, 15 and 18 cts. a yard They have been marked down from 6 cts. to 20 cts. a yard. They are a cheap lot.

All the balance of our stock is selling at the same rate of discount.

LADIES
MAY
EXPECT
BARGAINS! and will get them by calling at
CUSHMAN'S,
No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th st.

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY.
FOR THE BALANCE OF THE MONTH,
BLACK PUSHER LACE FLOUNCES,
TO BE CLOSED OUT AT AN
IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Regular prices per yard $2,	will be sold at $1.
Regular prices per yard $2 50,	will be sold at $1 25.
Regular prices per yard $3,	will be sold at $1 50.
Regular prices per yard $4,	will be sold at $2
Regular prices per yard $5,	will be sold at $2 50.

ALSO,
CENTRES, MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
AT SIMILAR PRICES.

P. S.—A new lot of Black Thread and Pusher Lace Veils just opened.

Together with a full stock of Rich Laces and French Embroideries.

All marked down below the cost of importation.

E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
(Late Peter Roberts,) No. 429 Broadway.

BARGAINS!
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS!

Black SILKS, very handsome, 75 cents, worth $1 12½.

Grey BAREGES, two yards wide, 25 cents, worth 50 cents.

Organdie MUSLINS, 15 cents, worth 50 cents.

Handsome patterns English LAWNS, 6¼ cents and 8 cents.

Finest French LAWNS, 18¾ cents, worth 44 cents.

Beautiful MOZAMBIQUES, dark styles, 12½ cents worth 25 cents.

Traveling DRESS GOODS, 5c., 6¼c., 8c., 10c., and 12½ cents.

Besides innumerable other goods at Astounding Low Prices.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

J. A. SLUXOME,
NO. 1117 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE MADISON PARK.
CLOSING OUT SALE OF ENTIRE STOCK
RIBBONS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS.
LACES, POINTS AND MANTILLAS.
This entire stock must be closed out,
per order of the assignee.
GOODS
MARKED
WAY DOWN.

---

300 PIECES FIGURED SWISS
MUSLINS,
FOR MORNING ROBES,
At very low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

GRASS CLOTH
HOOP SKIRTS,
Paris make, suitable for the present season,
Only $1 each,
(About one-third the cost for importation.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

1,000 DOZEN LADIES' AND GENTS' SILK AND LISLE THREAD GLOVES.
ONLY 25 CENTS PER PAIR.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY.
$2 PER DOZEN.
ONE CASE ALL LINEN FINE LADIES HANDKERCHIEFS, WORTH $4
Also, Hemmed-Stitched Handkerchiefs, at 25c. each.
R. E. LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

NOTICE.—ZEPHYR WORSTED IS ADVANCING in price, and is likely to raise to 25 cents; we have a large stock, imported under the old tariff, and are selling at 12½ cents for 30 days; white and black colors equally low. Also, a full line of best quality thread and needle goods. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves at ELGER'S No. 803 Broadway, near 12th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

BAREGE ROBES,

DOUBLE JUPE, FIVE AND SEVEN FLOUNCES.

STILL FURTHER REDUCTION.

ROBES AT $2, FORMER PRICE $6 AND $7.

ROBES AT $3, FORMER PRICE $9 TO $14.

ROBES AT $4, FORMER PRICE $15.

ROBES AT $5, FORMER PRICE $17 50.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.,

NEW-YORK.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have now in store a
LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK
OF
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
SUITABLE
FOR THE PRESENT SEASON,
All of which will be offered at
UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
ALSO,
100 GRENADINE ROBES,
At $8, $10 and $12,
REDUCED FROM $20, $25 AND $30.
200 BAREGE ROBES,
At $3, $4 and $5,
REDUCED FROM $8, $10 AND $12.
CANAL ST., CORNER OF MERCER.

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
Are now offering at retail
A FINE ASSORTMENT
OF
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
AT REDUCED PRICES!

MILITARY BLANKETS, BUNTING,
RED, WHITE AND BLUE DELAINES,
FLAG SILKS, &c.
FLAGS AND BANNERS
MADE TO ORDER IN OUR MANUFACTURING
DEPARTMENT.
LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.

SPRING AND SUMMER
DRESS GOODS
AT RETAIL,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MOURNING GOODS.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES.
"COURTS" CRAPES AND VEILS.
BLACK AND WHITE SILKS, FOULARDS,
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, &c.,
At extremely low prices.
A greater portion just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

---

250 PIECES YARD WIDE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS,
Fast Colors,
Only 15 cents per yard
(Formerly sold at 25 cents.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

---

300 PIECES ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
PRINTED LAWNS,
New and Pretty Styles.
Only 10 cents per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MILLINERY.

BINNS' MILLINERY.—GREAT BARGAINS.—Straw Bonnets and Hats we are retailing less than cost. Our $6 Bonnets are worth $10; our $25 Leghorns are worth $40.

L. BINNS, Millinery,
No. 581 Broadway, up stairs,
opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

AUCTION SALES.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway,
MONDAY EVENING, June 24, at 7½ o'clock.

VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY of English and American Books, comprising a variety of the best editions of standard works in all departments, including choice illustrated books; many of them are richly bound in morocco, calf, and half calf. Also, a collection of popular miscellaneous publications &c.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, A TRUSTEE, (successor of J Edgar Thompson, Esq.,) under the provisions of a mortgage deed executed by the Pittsburgh, New-Castle and Cleveland Railroad Company to said Thompson, his successor in the trust therein mentioned, and assigns dated the 1st day of October, A. D. 1858, recorded in the Recorder's Office of Beaver County, in Mortgage Book D, pages 189, 190, 191, 192, and 193, and in the Recorder's Office of Lawrence County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book No 1, pages 469, 470, 471, 472 473 and 474, will, on the 10th day of August, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of Pittsburgh, in said Commonwealth, in virtue and under the provisions of said mortgage, cause to be sold at public auction the following described property rights and franchise, to wit: The road of the said Pittsburgh, New Castle and Cleveland Railroad Company, lying and between the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, in said County of Beaver, and the town of New-Castle, in said Lawrence County being about thirteen miles in length, including the right of way, and the land occupied thereby, depôt grounds, and all the appurtenances belonging thereto, and all the franchises of said Company, subject to the lien of a prior mortgage made by said Company, by the name and style of the New Castle and Darlington Railroad Company, to said County of Lawrence, recorded in the Recorder's Office of Lawrence County, in Mortgage Book No. 1, pages 215, &c.—default having been made in the payment of interest on the bonds given under said first-mentioned mortgage for a period exceeding sixty days after demand made thereof, and request having been made by the holders, of at least one half of said bonds unpaid, that such sale should be made. Terms of sale, cash.

JOHN M TIERNAN, Trustee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, June 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood etagere, rosewood, mahogany and black-walnut bedsteads, mahogany sofas and chairs covered in hair cloth, rosewood marble-top commode, rosewood suite in brocatel, carved library-table, mahogany marble-top centre-table, maple cane-seat chairs, oak marble-top hat-stands, oil paintings, piano-stool in hair cloth, vases, iron bedsteads, gilt frame engravings, mirrors, &c also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscribers, assignees of Caroline Bleidorn, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1861, at 12½ o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Caroline Bleidorn in and to the estate of Louis Bleidorn, deceased under his will, which is recorded in the Surrogate's Office of Kings County.

CHARLES A NESTLER,
THOMAS E STEWART
Assignees, No. 169 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, June 21, 1861.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on MONDAY, June 24, at 10½ o'clock at No. 79 Beach st.: Mortgage Sale of Liquor Store and Restaurant—Consisting of black walnut-top counters, black walnut tables, castors crockery and glassware, cooking ranges, gilt frames, oil paintings and engravings, shade and screen, cooking utensils &c., embracing every article found in a first-class restaurant.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, MONDAY, JUNE 24, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., a good variety of insurance stocks, bank stocks, bonds and other securities suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *Courier & Enquirer*, *News*, *Evening Post* and *Commercial Advertiser*. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom next regular sale, on Thursday, June 20.

GEORGE A. LEAVITT & Co., Auctioneers—Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer st.

MONDAY, JUNE 24, AT 6 1-2 O'CLOCK P. M., sale of a valuable private library, containing choice English and American Books on history, travels, literature, law, &c., &c., some rare and curious. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, at store No. 141 Broadway; this elegant stock consists of several parlor suites, chamber suites, library suites, dining-room furniture, buffets tables, armoire à glace, wardrobes, etagores, centre tables &c. The above is first-class stock, and to be positively sold.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, June 25 at 12 o'clock, in front of store No 23 Nassau-st., a dark chestnut horse, 16 hands high perfectly gentle and kind in all harness; a very desirable horse. Also a rockaway-carriage 4 seats, in good order and but little used. Also, a single harness.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wishes the above situation, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or light chamberwork; is very willing and obliging; is neat about her person and work; a steady home preferred to high wages; no objection to the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, waitress only, or chambermaid and laundress, by a German Protestant young woman, with the best City references; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as regular waitress in a private family; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer, or would do housework in general in a small private family; thoroughly competent in her business; very best of references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 244 6th-av., rear, between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, with six years' reference from her last place, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats, poultry, baking and preserves, soups and jellies. Wages $8. Also, a thorough waitress and chambermaid; takes care of the silver and parlors. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook in a boarding-house or hotel; no objection to the country; is willing to take either meat or pastry cooking. Best of City references. Call for 2 days at No. 49 Christopher-st., near Jefferson Market.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman; Scotch Protestant; best of City references given. Apply at No. 302 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two most reliable young women, (sisters) situations; one as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent cook, and a thorough laundress; the other will go as chambermaid and waitress, or in any other capacity; understands milk and butter well; will assist each other to do the general work of a family; will go separate if required; best of references; no objections to any part of the country; wages no object. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, and would assist in the washing and ironing if required, by a Welsh Protestant woman, who is a first-class cook and an excellent washer and ironer, and lived three years in her last situation; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH good reference, wishes a situation in the country as cook; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and can take the charge of milk and butter, and is willing to make herself useful; can enter her place this day. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, by a Protestant woman; is an excellent cook, and good baker of bread, pies and cakes; is also a superior laundress; has good reference. Can be seen at No 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway up stairs.

AS COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, situations by two young women, who wish to live in the same house—one as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, viz.: soups, meats, game and jellies; the other as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; or would do chamberwork and fine washing, both have three years' reference from their last place; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable woman, who understands plain cooking and baking, also washing and ironing, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply for two days (Monday and Tuesday) at No. 142 West 22d st., the place of her last employment, where further information can be obtained as to character and qualifications.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted for a steady, reliable woman, who is a good thorough cook and can wash and iron excellently, and make first rate bread, pies and plain pastry; is not fond of going out much or changing about; can be well recommended from her last place, and no objection to the country. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

AS COMPANION.—SITUATION WANTED AS companion to a lady, assist in sewing, or instructing young children; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 20 Madison-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A widow woman (American), a situation as housekeeper in the City or country. Apply to Mrs. CROW, No. 34 Vandam-st., rear.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT, &c.—A situation wanted either in the City or country, for a smart, industrious servant girl; is a good plain cook; understands general housework, and is an excellent washer and ironer; economising, neat and well recommended. Call at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as laundress; understands all kinds of French fluting, and all kinds of fine washing, and can do chamberwork, and is willing to make herself useful; the best of reference can be given from the City and country. Can be seen at No. 84 7th-st., near the 1st av., first floor, front room; no objection to the country.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS A situation as child's nurse. She has had the care of young children for ll years past. Can produce the very best City references. For the last year has done chamberwork, and waiting, and taking care of the baby. Is willing to go in the country for the Summer, and do washing or chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen at No 61 West 19th-st., in the basement, for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is fully capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av. near 12th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced and competent infant's nurse; can take full charge of an infant, is a good seamstress; has lived in the first-class families in the City for many years, who can highly recommend her. Apply at No. 110 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear building.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GIRL, A situation to take care of children; traveling or the country preferred; good City reference. Apply at No. 23 Rivington-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, a situation as nurse or chambermaid, or to do general housework. Call at No. 146 3d-av., in the rear.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse, by a healthy woman, who has just lost her baby, ten months old; would take a baby to her own residence, or is willing to go in the country; has no objection to do chamberwork or plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 142 East 32d st., basement door.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG PERSON wishes an engagement in the above capacity; is fully competent in every respect; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and can make ladies' and children's dresses, or would take charge of children; a gentleman's family in the country preferred; can be highly recommended; has her own machine, if required. Call on Monday, at No. 169 East 34th-st., third house from 2d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT English woman wishes a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; would have no objection to do light chamberwork or take care of children; has excellent reference. Can be seen for two days at her last employer's, No. 119 West 16th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH seamstress wants to engage in a private family to go out by the week or month; can cut and fit lady's and children's dresses shirts or infants' clothing; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Address No 8 Goerck-st., near Grand, or No. 67 West 20th-st., 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN wishes a situation as first class seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and would assist in light chamberwork or would take charge of one or two half-grown children; has the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 3 Madison st., until engaged.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as seamstress or nurse; can cut and fit, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would go out by the week or month; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call or address No. 192 12th-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; perfectly understands her business, and has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, chambermaids and waitresses, nurses and seamstresses, laundresses general housekeepers, and people lately landed can find situations at good wages at DRAPER'S Employment Institute, No 77 Bleecker st., three doors west of Broadway up stairs.

WILLIAM CAIRNS, Superintendent.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welsh and other servants German and French languages spoken A lady in attendance.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS READY.—Moderate wages, for City or country. German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Good places always ready.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman, in the City or country; he understands his business, and can give the best of reference from his last place, and is willing to make himself useful to his employer Can be seen at No. 19 6th-st., near the 2d-av., top floor front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; has lived nearly two years in his present place; can be seen at the stable, No. 7 East 33th st., between 9 and 10 A. M. and between 2 and 3 P. M., on Saturday and Monday; has a good recommendation; has no objections to going to the country.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman and gardener; he understands his business in all its branches, and is a good groom. The best of reference given from his last employer. Address W. W., Box No. 191 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for a very faithful and efficient man, who is now leaving him. He is a careful driver, good groom, and perfectly sober. Apply at No. 350 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a Protestant Englishman, single, a situation; is a steady driver, and understands milking; is willing to make himself generally useful. Country preferred. Is civil and obliging. Best of City reference. Address J. P., Box No. 191 Times Office.

AS FARMER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A strong, able man, 27 years of age; a first rate farm hand at all kinds of work—mowing, cradling, care of horses and cows, and a good teamster. Best of reference. Address T. M. C., Thorburn's Seed-store, No. 15 John-st., New-York, for two days.

AS FARMER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS farm servant, by one who understands farming in all its various branches, and stock of all kinds. If any gentleman wants such a man, call at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman st., for M. D., for two days.

AS FARM SERVANT.—WANTED, BY AN active, smart, willing young man, a situation in the country, to do the general work on a farm; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; is a good careful driver; has always lived on a farm; is a nice gardener, everything in good order; wages $8 or $9 per month. Call at, or address JOHN, No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who understands his business, in the laying out of new grounds; also, in the culture of vegetables and flowers; if required will take charge of a horse and cow; and is also willing to make himself generally useful; will produce the most satisfactory reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A man who thoroughly understands his business in its different branches, hot and cold vineries. Understands the laying out of pleasure grounds, flower gardens, approaches, &c., in the best style. Understands the care of stock. Good reference. Any party in want can address G. F., No 15 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a single young man, who is well acquainted with all branches of the business Address GARDENER, Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER AND GROOM.—WANTED a situation by a single man, as gardener and groom; is a good plain vegetable gardener and understands the care of horses and cattle; has good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS waiter, by a single man, in a private family; has long City recommendations from most respectable families in the City; can be highly recommended from where he has lived for the last four years. Can be seen at Mr. GILLESPIE'S, No. 71½ 14th-st., near Union-square for two days.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK FOR A steamer, stewardess for a steamer; two porters; one bar-keeper. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

A COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a girl for cooking, washing and ironing; also, a good chambermaid. None need apply unless bearing first class recommendations. Apply at No. 11 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $8 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT rooms on second floor, can be had, with board, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union square. The house is finely located; has gas, baths &c. Terms for two persons, including everything, $8 to $12 per week, according to room desired.

BOARDING.—A FEW ROOMS TO RENT, WITH board, in house No. 33 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, in rear of Union-square. Terms moderate Apply at house.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD may be obtained in a genteel private family, at No. 152 West 25th-st.; unexceptionable reference required and given.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—SUPERIOR accommodations of double and single rooms in the fine Mansion House corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., may be obtained by application on the premises.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant accommodations for families or single gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at No. 11 Monroe place. References required.

PARTIAL BOARD.—A PLEASANT ROOM, with extension adjoining, on the first floor of bedrooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen, may be obtained at a moderate price; also, several other comfortably furnished rooms, with partial board, by applying at No. 166 Lawrence st., Brooklyn.

$2 50.—GREAT REDUCTION.—GOOD board with rooms, $2 50 and $3 a week and upwards. Ladies and families received. Parlor with piano. No. 48 Lispenard, near Broadway and Canal-st. Watchman and lodgings all night. Married persons 50 cents.

TO LET.—A FRENCH LADY, LIVING IN 16TH-st., near 5th-av., will let the second floor, and other rooms, elegantly furnished, to gentlemen, with breakfast if required. The house is respectable and full of comforts. Apply at No. 44 Wall-st., third floor, front room.

P. V.

TO LET—ON 10TH ST. BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH avs., in a private, French family, consisting of two persons, a pleasant furnished room on the second floor, it is large enough to accommodate two friends. Address M. V., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS to let with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; accommodations first-class. Call at No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av. Unexceptionable reference.

NO. 8 WOOSTER-ST., NEAR CANAL.—Neatly furnished rooms for gentlemen, with breakfast and meals on Sunday only. Reference required and given.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH AV.—Suites of rooms to let, with board, to respectable parties Also, accommodations for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN A SIMPSON and ZEB. MAYHEW against FRANCISCO DE ATAZE, John Doe and Richard Roe, composing the firm of Ataze & Co.—Summons for a money demand on contract—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall, New-York and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. 74 Wall-street, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars with interest from the 17th day of June, 1861, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New York, June 17, 1861.

BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No 74 Wall st., New York.

The above-named complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 22d day of June 1861

je24-law6wM* BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN A. SIMPSON and ZEB MAYHEW against LORENZO RUEZ, John Doe and Richard Roe, composing the firms of Ruez Brothers & Co., and Ruez & Co—Summons for a money demand on contract (Com not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve thousand dollars, with interest from the 17th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 17, 1861.

BENEDICT BURR & BENEDICT Plffs' Att'ys,
No. 74 Wall st., New-York.

The complaint above named was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 22d day of June, 1861.

je24 law6wM* BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AUSTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, the 6th day of April, A. D. 1861.

JAMES DEVLIN, Executor.

ap8-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. PRIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October 1860.

law9mM* A. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, who speaks but little English, dealing in looking-glasses and picture-frames, would like the partnership of a young lady, who would attend to the sale in the store; one acquainted with the book-store business preferred. Apply at No. 150 3d-av., picture-frame store.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 30 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $5 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

A FEW PLEASANT BOARDERS CAN BE accommodated in a first-class farm-house: rooms large; location pleasant; convenient to railroad, at Vail's Gate, Newburgh Branch, and boat at Cornwall. Stabling for horses. Terms to suit. Reference, J RUNYON, corner of Washington and Dey sts., or J. DREW, Adams' Express Office Apply to or address E. T. BENEDICT, Mortonville, Orange County, New-York.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—FAMILIES wishing to obtain board for the Summer months, can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. Steamer *Long Island* leaves Pier No. 32 (James-slip) East River, daily, at 3½ o'clock P. M. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS DESIROUS OF board in the country can be accommodated with comfortable rooms, good table, and the comforts of a home, on reasonable terms, by addressing a note to Mrs. RYDER, Yonkers Post-office. Young gentlemen wishing instruction in either French, classics or English, would do well to apply, as there is a Professor of the highest ability in the house.

COUNTRY BOARD AT RIVERDALE, HUDSON River.—Several persons can be accommodated with unexceptionable board and large airy rooms in a first-class private house, ten minutes' from dépôt; there is abundance of fruit, vegetables, shade, &c., also fishing and bathing; large carriage-house; terms moderate. Apply at the Country Board Agency, No. 820 Broadway.

PEET & THOMAS.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—A few families can be accommodated with pleasant rooms at the Highland House, one mile from Cornwall Landing, communications daily by steamers *Thos. Powell* and *Armenia*. Terms moderate. Apply to W. H. RIDER, Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y. References, James B. Titus, No. 111 Pearl st., New-York; James F. Hall, No 543 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Several persons can be comfortably accommodated at a large and pleasantly located farm house; rooms large, genteely furnished, and on the first floor. Fourteen miles from Jersey City, on the Northern Railroad. Terms reasonable. Apply to G. H. KNAPP, Nos. 326 and 328 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE OR FOUR FAMILIES wishing to spend the Summer in the country, will find good accommodations in the pleasant village of Hunter, 20 miles west of Catskill, and 10 miles west of the Catskill Mountain House. Large and pleasant rooms suitable for families; pleasant yard shade trees, &c., &c. H. S. LOCKWOOD, Hunter, Greene Co., N. Y.

STATEN ISLAND.—A FEW PARTIES CAN obtain board at the Chestnut Grove House, Vanderbilt's Landing. Eight acres of ground, fine shade trees and very secluded; seven minutes' walk from the landing; boats hourly from Battery and Pier No. 2. Inquire on premises, or of H. T. KERR, No. 74 Wall st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A MOST DESIRABLE LOcation; half an hour by boat or cars from the City, on the Hudson, A private family, having taken a commodious house, would take three or four persons only. Inquire of Secretary of Ferry Company, foot of 42d-st., or at 286 Greenwich st., for further information.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family, within half an hour of the City. Communication every hour; location very desirable. Address C. A., Box No. 1,513, Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD IN NEW-JERSEY.—Two or three families, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board in a private family having a fine residence near the Hudson: very healthy; plenty of milk, vegetables, &c.; terms moderate. Apply at No. 68 Irving-place.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR THREE adults and four children, within an hour of the City, and where plenty of room can be afforded and no other boarders taken. Address E. O. LAMSON, No. 518 Washington-st.

COMFORTABLE SUMMER BOARDING for families at the Triton House, Glen Cove, L. I. Pure air, good bathing, sailing and fishing. The bar has no connection with the house.

J. MILLER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH good board, can be obtained in a private family at South Orange, N. J., within easy access of New-York. For particulars apply to THOMAS FENNER, No. 49 Vesey-st., or H. FENNER, South Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD AT RYE, N. Y., FOR four or five persons; location pleasant; near depôt and salt water; in a perfectly healthy location. Terms $5 for adults; $3 for children and servants. Apply by letter or otherwise to D. R. SELLICK.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—A FEW boarders can be accommodated in a private family, within five minutes' walk of Port Richmond Landing. Terms moderate. Address L. B., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED on a farm, at South Orange, N. J., near the dépôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to THOMAS LOWNDES, South Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—Location healthy and pleasant; rooms spacious and airy; cool sea-breezes; prices moderate. Address HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY lately owned and occupied by William Smith Ingham in the village of Meridian, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

The property contains about thirty acres of very choice land, with fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees now in good bearing condition; also pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits, all of the best varieties.

The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious and modern-built mansion, and all the outbuildings necessary for a gentleman's residence, also for farm purposes. There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged and the grounds are tastefully laid out.

For a gentleman's country residence, or for a boarding school, or water-cure, the place is admirably adapted.

It is 16 miles from Auburn, 29 miles from Syracuse, and 22 miles from Oswego. Jordan station, on the New-York Central Road is distant 7 miles, and connections are made with the trains each way daily by omnibus.

The property will be sold cheap. Apply to

DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—RENT $260—in the pleasant village of Somerville, N. J.; a spacious and elegant 2 story brick dwelling. The house is built on a hill, commanding an extensive prospect There are about three acres of land attached to the house, part of the grounds being laid out ornamentally. Ample accommodation for carriage, horses, &c. The house is within fifteen minutes' walk of the dépôt of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, which extends from Jersey City to Easton, Pennsylvania. Apply to Rev. JAMES THOMSON, Somerville, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE most beautiful villas in the lower part of Westchester County, on the high grounds, west of the Harlem Railroad, and near the Harlem River, at McComb's Dam, having facilities for fine fishing and bathing, together with five acres of land; the building is large, and will compare with any within 50 miles of New-York; grounds handsomely laid out in lawn and garden; views and surrounding scenery beautiful; more land can be had if desired. For further particulars, apply to

VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New-Jersey, containing about 28 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1¼ miles from the City of Newark. Also the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY on the place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE, DOUBLE stone country residence, situated in the village of Belleville, N. J., with grounds extending to the river, (Passaic,) and good dock, for sale on easy terms, or to rent very moderate. Communication with New-York six times a day, by stages or steamboat, and New-Jersey Railroad, via Newark, in one hour. For further information apply to L. N. CONDIT, at the office of the Morris Canal Company, Jersey City, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—ON OR near Long Island Sound and the New-Haven R. R., in a first-class neighborhood between New-Rochelle and Stratford, Ct.; house and out buildings must be modern style, ample and substantially built, well shaded, and with from 15 to 20 acres of good tillable land well stocked with fruit; possession required this Summer or Fall; price about $14 000. Address C. R., Box No. 108 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P.

TO LET—A NEW COTTAGE HOUSE CONTAINING ten rooms, situated in the village of West Bloomfield, N. J., within five minutes' walk of the dépôt. Rent $250. Apply to REXFORD & VAN RIPER, No. 29 Moore st., or to JOHN C. COLLINS, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A HANDSOME country residence, with a few acres of land beautifully located, within half an hour from New-York, on line of two railroads, and rapidly increasing in value. Apply to IRELAND & WEBB, No. 82 Cedar st.

TO LET.—THE COUNTRY-SEAT OF THE LATE O Mauran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island; the house is now being thoroughly repaired. Apply to JAS. E MAURAN, No. 315 West 22d-st.

FARMS.

FOR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF SIXTY ACRES, in Westchester County, near dépôt, with stock, tools and crops; abundance of all kinds of fruit, good soil, well watered, good society, healthy and pleasant, churches and schools convenient Price $9,000. Address R. M., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

TARRYTOWN.—FARM OF 70 ACRES. NEAR Tarrytown, for sale cheap; fine land, good improvements, beautiful views, very healthy, never failing springs, large orchard, &c; terms very easy; will be sold at a bargain. Address FARMER, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort, on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.

This spacious and pleasantly-located hotel, now greatly improved, is ready for the reception of guests. This Hotel is not surpassed in extent of accommodations by any hotel in the country; the table is furnished in the most bounteous and liberal manner, with all the delicacies of the season

HASHORN & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND,
Is now open. Charges to suit the times.
D. S. S. SANVENIR.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, Vt., is ready for Summer company, having been enlarged and improved since last season. Apply to C. F. ORVIS, Secretary.

REFERENCES.
Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President H. R. R. Co., New-York.
Wm. Lottimer, Esq., New York.
P. McMartin, Esq., New-York.
Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., New-York.
Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, New-York.
R. Squires, Esq., New-York.
E. D. Plimpton, Esq., Brooklyn.
Hon. Charles Fink, Jersey City.
A. Cook Hull, M. D., Brooklyn.

STORM KING HOUSE, CORNWALL—ACcessible by steamboats *Thomas Powell* and *Armenia*, and by Hudson River Railroad; new, commodious, well ventilated, and commanding the most beautiful scenery; shaded by forest trees, with unlimited shaded rambling walks upon the farm surrounding; horses kept upon livery; carriage room, &c. Refer to Mr. Rollin Sandford, or Mr. C. K. June, No. 150 Maiden-lane; W. P. Lee, Esq., No. 10 Wall-st.; Mr. Samuel Cantrell, No 812 Broadway, or by mail to the subscriber, on the premises.

JOSEPH WALKER, Storm King House, Cornwall.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, N. J., OPPOSITE Keyport, will be open on the 15th inst. It is situated on a high bluff, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and adjacent country, and within five minutes' walk of the steamboat landing; good bathing, sailing and fishing. Terms moderate, to suit the times. Steamboats leave Robinson st. at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. Apply to C. L. Averry & Co., No. 270 Broadway; Capt. Arrowsmith, steamer *Keyport*, or the proprietor.

H. W. ABBOTT.

SUMMER RESORT—DOVER PLAINS HOTEL.—This large and spacious 3-story Hotel is now finished and open for the reception of boarders. This Hotel is located in the village of Dover Plains, on the Harlem Railroad, 80 miles from New-York Persons wishing to engage board for the Summer will please address

H. B. CHAPMAN, Proprietor.

Reference—D. D. T. Marshall, No. 388 Broadway; A. S. Hope & Co., No. 276 Greenwich-st.

CLIFFWOOD GROVE, OPPOSITE KEYport, New-Jersey, is open for Sunday-schools, and other well-organized societies; it is well fitted up with platform, seats, tables, &c, with a good well of water in the centre of the Grove. Also, for charter, the steamboat KEYPORT, on reasonable terms. Application for either to be made of the Captain of steamboat *S. V. Arrowsmith*, foot of Robinson-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

OCEAN HOUSE, SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—THIS SPLENDID SUMMER RESORT is now open for the season. For fishing, sea and river bathing, as well as for sailing, it is unsurpassed. Family board by the week, $8. Price for transient boarders, $1 75 per day. Steamboats from foot of Robinson-st. twice a day.

Capt. A. H. HAGGERTY, Proprietor.

DELAWARE HOUSE, PORT JERVIS, ORANGE County, New-York.—This first-class house, situated on the Bank of the Delaware River, in one of the most flourishing villages on the New-York and Erie Railroad, accessible four times a day, containing all the modern improvements, running water, cold and warm baths, is open for the reception of visitors and boarders.

GEO. WIGGINS, Proprietor.

PEMIGEWASSET HOUSE, PLYMOUTH, N. H., BENJ LYNDE, Proprietor, (late of the Howard Hotel, N. Y.), would be happy to see his numerous friends at this delightful summer resort. Leave New-York by Norwich and Worcester boat at 5 o'clock P. M., daily, (except Saturday); arrive at dinner, next day. Through tickets on board.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale, at F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st.

JOSHUA WHITNEY, Proprietor.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE IS now open for the reception of visitors. A very extensive addition has been made to this house since the last season. The proprietor believes he will now be able to accommodate all who may visit this delightful place of Summer resort.

C. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address

B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, WHO ARE desirous of conforming to the times, by practising economy, and at the same time securing the privileges of a first rate summer resort, are recommended to try the Summit House, at Lake Mahopac. Inquire of the President of the New-York County Bank, 14th-st.

R. A. SINCLAIR, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—This house is finely located; baths in all the principal rooms; beautiful and extensive grounds; good stabling, &c. Terms moderate. One hour from New-York. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. 8.30, 11:30, 2, 3:30, 5:10, 6:10.

CHAS. STRINGER.

SEA-BATHING.—MANSION-HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Mansion House fronts the ocean 800 feet, within fifty yards of Bathing-ground, will accommodate 600 guests. Open June 15. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—It is 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. The situation is entirely healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Nevesink River. Terms $7 to $10 per week.

Address C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, New-Jersey, is now open for the reception of company. Application by letter for rooms, will be replied to immediately. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

TO LET.

TO LET, CHEAP.—THE FOUR-STORY BASEment house No. 147 West-46th st., with all the modern improvements; also, a small cottage-house in Tremont, Westchester County, about ¼ of a mile from High Bridge landing. Rent for the summer $150. Apply to JOHN A. F. DOUGLASS, No. 314 Broadway, or No. 147 West-46th st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE FAMILY, house No. 236 West 26th-st.; also 2 small houses in the same neighborhood. Rent from $250 to $375 per annum. Also some good floors; low rents to good families. Apply to J. CORBIT, No. 223 West 25th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row, 70x30, well lighted, and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse power.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—AT A LOW PRICE, TO A SMALL FAMily, half of a first class English basement house, in West 32d st. Inquire of A. TREADWELL, No. 163 Chambers-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, finest location in 34th-st., will be let for balance of the year, or till Oct. 1. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITuated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A furnished house, three-story, brown-stone, first-class, with gas, bath, &c., in fine order. Also, to rent low, the first-class, three story brown-stone house, No. 225 West 50th-st. Immediate possession can be had of either. Apply at No. 229 West 50th-st.

HOUSE TO RENT, FURNISHED—NO. 59 West 26th-st., 4 stories, size, 20x45; dining-room extension. Apply at No 15 West 24th-st.

HOTELS.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL, MANCHESTER, VERMONT.—Manchester is situated near the base of the Green Mountains, fifty miles north of Albany and Troy, and thirty south of Rutland, where regular connections are made with trains for Manchester. For health and beauty of location this village is probably unsurpassed. Visitors are assured that at this hotel they will find those comforts and conveniences usually met with at first class hotels.

E. M. VANDERLIP & SON, Proprietors.

BRIGGS HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.—THE undersigned respectfully announce to their friends, patrons, and the traveling public generally, that owing to the stringency of the times they have reduced the price of board to TWO DOLLARS per day. Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed on them, they respectfully ask for a continuance of the same, assuring their patrons that the house will be conducted on the same liberal plan that has heretofore characterized their establishment.

W. F. TUCKER & CO.

CHICAGO, June 1, 1861.

REMOVAL—THE NEW-YORK DYING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT Works on Staten Island. No. 98 Duane-st., late No. 42 John-st., New-York. Branch offices, No. 750 Broadway, New-York, and No. 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

Deposits will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,200,000 TO THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in this City, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 22d day of June next, for loaning to the State of Indiana the sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand dollars, being part of a loan of Two Million dollars authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for repelling invasion, and providing for the public defence, approved May 13, 1861.

In addition to the above amount, $300,000 is reserved for sales in Indiana, making in all $1,500,000 now offered, of such authorized $2,000,000.

Such loan to bear an interest of Six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, in the City of New-York, where the principal is reimbursable in twenty years from date, the interest between the date of sale and payment and November 1, 1861, to be paid in advance; and for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal thereof, a special tax of Five cents on each Hundred dollars in value of the taxable property of the State has been levied, which tax is by such law to be collected annually until said bonds are paid or redeemed. In addition to which, a regular tax of Two cents, and in 1863 and thereafter of Five cents is levied for reducing the State debt, making in all for the years 1861 and 1862, Seven cents, and for the year 1863 and thereafter, Ten cents on each One Hundred dollars valuation of taxables in the State applicable to the reduction of this loan.

Bonds, payable to bearer, signed by the Governor, countersigned and registered, with coupons for interest, in sums of One Thousand dollars, will be issued for this loan, the bonds in sums of Five Hundred dollars, authorized by such law, being reserved for sales in Indiana.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

Upon the acceptance of any proposal, Ten per cent. of the amount of such bid must be paid down, for which a certificate will be given, bearing Six per cent interest from date; the remainder in nine equal monthly payments thereafter, or the whole or any art at such prior dates as may be preferred by the bidder.

The bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 22, 1861, by the undersigned, at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders, if accepted, on the Tuesday succeeding June 25th.

Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned, care of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., marked "Proposals for Loan."

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1861.

JAMES M. RAY,
JESSE J. BROWN,
JOHN H. O'BOYLE, } Loan Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.
[OFFICIAL.]
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, May 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1870, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed, William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan, 1861." Or

William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

LOAN FOR SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1848 hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 25th day of June inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a Loan of SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1870. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5 000. All proposals to be sealed, and endorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 29th day of June, inst., by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $400,000, reimbursable, viz.:

1861, August 1, 5½ per cent	$100,000.
1861, September 1, 6 per cent	100,000.
1861, October 1, 6 per cent	100,000.
1862, January 1, 6 per cent	100,000.

Will be received in payment on bids for the above loan, on the payment by the bidders of the amount of the increased rate of interest from the 1st of July next to the date said stock is reimbursable, less the rebate. Date Comptroller's Office, Albany, June 13, 1861.

ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., }
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst. By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO., }
No. 7 Broadway. }

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 24. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock.

SAM. M. FOX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 66 Wall st., on and after MONDAY, June 3, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, No. 291 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1861 }

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Tradesmen's Bank have declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 1st of July will bear interest from that date. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 P. M. JOHN CASTREE, President.

[illegible] L. BURTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY Fourth and Fifth Mortgage Coupons, past due, and unsecured Coupons past due; also, fractional parts of Shares in the New Erie Railroad Company, purchased by WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 39 Wall-st.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1861.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. By order. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE [illegible] FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
[illegible] WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1861. }

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.
PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned agents, at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next, for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 28, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received will fall short of the said sum of $400 000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received, are in the sum of one thousand, or five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal, to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as is necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Census Board or other proper officer or officers, (which duty, it is provided by law, may if necessary be enforced by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the authority of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa.

The one hundred dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold, if at all, in the State.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall be so considered will promote the best interests of the State.

The terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the best and highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, marked "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said Loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1861.

JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State. } Loan
MATURIN L. FISHER, } Agents.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $500,000—SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

LANSING, June 14, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the city of Detroit, until 12 o'clock, noon, of MONDAY, the 8th day of July next, for FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Stock of the State of Michigan, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature entitled "An Act authorizing a War Loan," approved May 10, 1861. The Stock thus issued to be redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time within or at the expiration of twenty five years from the first day of January 1861, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi annual interest coupons attached, in amounts as follows: of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars. The principal and interest of all bonds less than five hundred dollars payable in the city of Detroit; all others payable in the City of New-York.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional

The persons whose bids are accepted, will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State, at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, within one week after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery. The bonds will be dated the first of July, 1861, and interest will be deducted up to the time of payment of the bids. The place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of deposit and delivery of the bonds, unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed "JOHN OWEN, State Treasurer, care Michigan Insurance Bank, Detroit. Proposals for Loan."

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of the State of Michigan.
J. OWEN,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, June 21, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 (Three) per cent., payable on Monday, 1st of July proximo.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until 5th of July next. By order, GEO. I SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1861. }

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed until that date.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1861.

THE OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S Bank will be removed on MONDAY, the 24th inst., from its present location to the new banking house, No. 291 Broadway, corner of Reade st.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK }
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 22, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. By order. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Bull's Head Bank, and three Inspectors of Election, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, July 1, 1861. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY has declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on the 26th inst. at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st. WM. MENZIES, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1861.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 128 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.

Also, TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 89 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

ENFIELD RIFLES AND ARTILLERY CARBINES.—A small lot just received from Manchester, England, and for sale by DURRIE & RUSHER, No. 78 Beekman-st.

FLAGS.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags at a small advance over cost. TERRY & DELLA TORRE, No. 166 South-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, [illegible]

---

600 DIFFERENT STYLES OF PATRIOTIC envelopes for sale at one cent each. The largest assortment of Union envelopes in the United States for sale at CHARLES A. MILLER'S, No. 25 Ann-st., New-York. All orders by mail attended to.

MEDICAL.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and other affections of special importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—[From the New-York Home Journal. The treatment laid down in this book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1.

RICHARDSON, Bookseller,
No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

WAR, WITH ALL ITS HORRORS, PROduces less dreadful effects than the infatuated entail upon themselves by an unrestrained indulgence of the passions—an axiom fully exemplified by that popular medical work entitled *Human Frailty*, beautifully illustrated with Steel Engravings. Published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere on receiving the amount in postage stamps

---

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PHOSPHATE OF IRON,

Prepared by LERAS, Chemist, Docteur-es-Sciences, and Inspector of the Academy of Medicine. This newly-discovered ferruginous medicine, in a liquid state, without the flavor or smell of iron, differs from all chalybeates hitherto known; it combines the composition of the bones and the blood, and contains the iron in a liquid state. It is far more effectual in its results than pills, lozenges, or syrups, and cures very rapidly, without producing costiveness, the green sickness, loss of appetite, difficulty of digestion, weakness, pains in the stomach, nervous affections, diseases of the chest, scrofula, premature exhaustion, irregularity in the menses, the critical periods in females, the impoverishing of the blood, &c., and promotes the action of Cod Liver Oil. DEPOTS—In Paris, 7, Rue de la Feuillade; in New-York, GAUDELET & GOURS, No. 32 Platt-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House.) and No. 13 Ann st.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam, 50 cents; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills, $1.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. $1.
GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM.—By EDWARD H DIXON, M. D. Tenth Edition, pp. 300. Price, $1. BURNTON, No. 46 6th-av. With an appendix containing an essay on Stricture of the Urethra, with a new instrument for internal incision. A new operation for Varicocele, and a new view of the consequences of Phimosis.

CATARRH!—THERE IS NO LONGER ANY doubt, contingency, or uncertainty, in the exclusive efficacy of Dr. GOODALE'S Remedy for cure of Catarrh. All others have only excited hope, betrayed confidence, relieved the purse, and proved but impositions. This only reliable cure may be had at No. 612 Broadway, New-York, with directions for using.

CHEESEMAN'S IMPROVED SPECIFIC IS a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach; has no offensive odor, and is never followed by gleet. It will cure any case in from one to five days Price 50 cents. Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., at No. 36 John-st., and by all first-class druggists.

SURE CURE—THE GREAT REMEDY.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure; the unfailing friend of the afflicted. The Unfortunate's Friend alone cures that it never returns, eradicating disease permanently. Price $1. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Advice free. Cure guaranteed.

DR. WARD'S GREAT REMEDIES AFFORD the only speedy and permanent cure. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. Ward's office, No. 12 Laight-st., and giving his remedies a trial, they are instantly cured. Consultation free. Cure guaranteed. Doctor attending till 10 P. M. Medical book gratis.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor. the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-street, where Dr. Ward is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

ONE TO THREE BOXES OF WINCHESTER'S "SPECIFIC PILL" will permanently cure any case of Seminal Weakness, *however aggravated.* Sent by mail. $1 per box. J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE, NO. 221 SIXTH AVENUE.—Desponding invalids are daily made healthy and happy by the magic powers of Dr. PHELPS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC REMEDIES—the only sure, harmless and unobjectionable specific and certain preventive for female complaints and chronic diseases generally. Consultations day or evening free. Relief guaranteed.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.

Biddle's Grove, open for the season. Steamboats and barges for charter. Apply to E. T. Wilson, No. 120 Wall-st., corner South, up stairs.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS—EVERY DAY, but Saturdays, HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., 8; E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR CHARTER—THE FAST AND COMMODIOUS steamboat KEYPORT can be chartered for excursions by applying to the Captain of steamboat *S. V. Arrowsmith*, foot of Robinson-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., or of the Captain on board the KEYPORT.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY MORNING, June 22, in West 22d st., between 8th and 9th avs., a large sized POCKET-BOOK, containing newspaper advertising bills, letters and receipts of no value to any one but the undersigned. The above reward will be given for the pocket book and papers. Apply to JOHN HOOPER & CO., No. 41 Park-row, Times Building, Advertising Agents.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, WHILE GOING from 24th-st. and 8th-av. to 23d st., down 23d st. to 10th-av., a small blue enameled back WATCH. The finder, by returning the same to the owner, at No. 330 West [illegible] will be liberally rewarded.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, *an entire success.*

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended -PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	—Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	—Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	—Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	—Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	—Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Billious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	—Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	—Cures Coughs Colds Hoarseness, Bronchitis, influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	—Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	—Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	—Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	—Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying: Green Sickness	25
12	—Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	—Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	—Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	—Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	50
16	—Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	—Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	—Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	—Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	—Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	—Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	—Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	—Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	—General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	—Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	—Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	—Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	—Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	—Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	—Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	—Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Pruritus Itching or Irritation	50
32	—Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	—Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco, and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Cases of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express free of charge on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the Kings County Treasurer's office, No. 13 Court street, Brooklyn, until 2 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, July 2, 1861, (at which time and place they will be opened,) for furnishing for the ensuing year, for the Almshouse Department of the said County, about 226 500 pounds of fresh Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Lamb and Liver, 3,160 barrels Flour, 17,525 pounds fresh Fish, 50,000 pounds of Sugar, and proportionate quantities of Tea, Molasses, Coffee, Mustard, Pepper, Starch, Oil Salt, Beans, Rice, Lard, Codfish, Mackerel, Pork, Soap, Soft Soap, Shoes, Straw, Oats, Indian Meal, Oak and Pine Wood, and Coal. Also, Coal and Wood for the Poor of the Eastern and Western Districts of the City of Brooklyn.

Printed forms of proposals, containing all the necessary information, can be had at the offices of the Superintendents of the Poor, at the Almshouse, Flatbush; at the City Hall, (W. D.,) and at the corner of 1st and South 5th streets, (E. D.) No other form will be accepted.

ALMSHOUSE, June 19, 1861.

HENRY E. RIPLEY,
J. C. DEY,
WM. M. MUCHMORE,
J. C. VANDERVEER,
WM. BENNETT,
Sup'ts of the Poor.

SCULPTORS TAKE NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors of Orange County, will receive sealed proposals between the date of this notice and the 10th day of August next, for the erection of a Monument to the memory of those who fell in the battle of Minisink, in pursuance of the bequest for that purpose contained in the last will and testament of the late Dr. Merritt H. Cash.

Said Monument is to consist of Marble, Granite, or other suitable materials, and the whole expense when lettered and completed, is not to exceed the amount of the bequest, ($4 000.)

It is recommended that the proposals be accompanied with designs and specifications for the structure, but the same must be free of charge.

The proposals will be opened and passed upon at a meeting of the Board, to be held at Goshen on the 13th day of August next. Dated June 10, 1861.

CALVIN GARDNER, Chairman Committee,
Goshen, N. Y.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 1st Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 26th day of June instant, until 12 o'clock at noon, for the steam-heating apparatus necessary for heating the new Primary School-house now in course of erection in Trinity-place, in said Ward. Specifications for said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract must accompany each proposal. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

FELIX DUFFY,
JOHN HARRIS,
JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK, } Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 8th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Primary School, No. 25, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No 94 Crosby st Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so

WILLIAM WESTERFIELD, Chairman.
WILLIAM F. EGAN, Secretary.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S FIREWORKS.

The public are notified that the undersigned are the ONLY AUTHORIZED AGENTS for the sale of EDGE'S First Premium FIREWORKS.

Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 37 Maiden-lane.
S. M. Chambers & Co., No. 18 John-st.
John D. Robbins, No. 37 John st.
A. J. Woodham, No. 424 Broadway.
J. Lowenthale, No 338 Broadway.
B. J. Hart & Brother, No. 297 Broadway.
C. A. Peck, Jr., No. 198 Broadway.
B. J. Levy, No. 659 Broadway.
George Hogg, No. 267 Broadway.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

We would call the attention of City and country jobbers and retailers to our extensive stock of sale fireworks, fire crackers, torpedoes, joss-sticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and private exhibitions.

Displays for cities, with devices, mottoes, &c., to any extent, furnished at short notice on reasonable terms. Orders to be addressed to JOS. G. & I. EDGE, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

Displays for public and private exhibitions furnished on the most reasonable terms. Dealers are invited to call and examine our extensive stock. Address orders to C. A. PECK, Jr., Dépôt, No. 198 Broadway.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, Jr., [illegible] to No. 30 John-st.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

[illegible] by HADDEN, LOCKWOOD & CO., [illegible] Warren-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 26.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, JUNE 25, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND, OR SCOTLAND. VIA GALWAY.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent and well-known steamer
ADRIATIC,
JAMES WALKER, Commander,
will leave from Pier foot of Canal st., on the above date, touching at St. John's to land mails and passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool	$100
Cabin to St. John's	35
Steerage to Galway or any town in Ireland on a railway	30

RETURN TICKETS.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can purchase return tickets from any town on a railway in Ireland, at very low rates.

For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 20,
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, July 20, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, }
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Aug. 17.

FOR HAVANA.

The United States Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA.
Capt. R. ADAMS.

Completely armed, carrying an extra complement of men, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana, on MONDAY, July 1, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland

The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, June 29
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, July 6
ETNA	SATURDAY, July 13

And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool $40; from Queenstown, $30

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN Agent, No. 22 Water-st; in Glasgow, to WILLIAM INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 109 Walnut-st., or at the Company's offices.

JOHN G DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMER ADRIATIC, TUESDAY, JUNE 25.—The magnificent steamer ADRIATIC, J WALKER commander, will leave on above date for Galway. Through tickets will be issued, without additional expense, to the principal towns of England, Ireland and Scotland. For passage, or further information, apply to W. H. WICKHAM, office on Wharf, foot of Canal-st.

STEAMSHIP ADRIATIC.—THE STEAMSHIP ADRIATIC, JAMES WALKER, Commander, will leave for Galway on TUESDAY, June 25 at 9 A. M. Baggage not wanted for the voyage will be received on board the day before sailing, and marked below

W. H. WICKHAM.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27th, 1861.

11.00 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. Station.

For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls Dover Plains, and all local trains, see Time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—NEW AND PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.—Old and direct route from the South Ferry, Brooklyn, to Jamaica, Rockaway, Hempstead, Syosset, Oyster Bay, Farmingdale, Yaphank, River Head, Greenport, Sag Harbor, and all intermediate stations. The trains of this Company will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, and the village of Jamaica, daily, (Sundays excepted,) and make connection with trains at Jamaica, as follows:

TRAINS GOING EAST—Will leave South Ferry at 5:20, 7:15, 8:45, 9:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 1:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30 P. M. Train at 8:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Greenport. Train at 11:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 3:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Yaphank. Train at 4:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 5:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Farmingdale.

TRAINS GOING WEST—Will leave Jamaica at 5:40, 7:30, 8:30, 10:00, 12:00 M., and at 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:45 P. M. Train at 7:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Farmingdale. Train at 8:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Yaphank. Train at 3:00 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Greenport. Train at 5:30 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Syosset.

SUNDAY TRAINS will run hourly, and leave as follows: South Ferry at 7:45, 8:45, 9:45 10:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45 P. M. Bedford at 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., and at 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, and 7:05 P. M. East New York at 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., and at 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M. Returning, leave Jamaica at 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 M., and at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May, 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Dépôt, at Hunter's Point

Passengers going East leave James slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M and 4:30 P M. for Syosset; 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank. On Saturdays, to Greenport, 5:30 P. M for Farmingdale; 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.

Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4:30, 5 30 and 6:30 P. M.

The train leaving James slip at 3:30 P. M. on Saturdays, runs through to Greenport during the month of June, and after the 1st of July, daily.

Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James'-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car.) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:55 P. M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 1:20 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 9:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.	9:55 A. M. and 5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:45, 4:30 9:45 P. M.	4:10, 4:55 and 10:15 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:30 P. M.	6:55 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson st. wharf, North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 9¾ A. M. and 7 P. M.

The freight boat, MONMOUTH COUNTY, will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M.; Mail at 8.15 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate Stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M. [illegible]

CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at [illegible] and 6:30 P. M.; for Monsey, [illegible] for Suffern, [illegible]

T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

GREAT CHANGE of NOVELTIES and CURIOSITIES!
LAST WEEK POSITIVELY,
of that most wonderful and extraordinary
VIRGINIAN LILLIPUTIAN FAMILY,
The smallest persons of their ages in the world, of one family, consisting of the affable and gentlemanly MAJOR HIRAM WALTERS, aged 51 years, and his two sisters, Misses ROXANY and KATY WALTERS aged 42 and 45, yet no larger than ordinary children of 2 and 3 years old They are universally regarded as the greatest curiosities ever seen at the Museum. Don't fail seeing them.

LAST WEEK, ALSO, OF THE WHAT IS IT?

This nondescript has been visited by more than a million of people, and yet the public seem never to tire of seeing him As he leaves after this week, no time is to be lost by those who would see him again.

LAST WEEK, ALSO, OF THE ALBINO FAMILY, from Madagascar, who, though born of perfectly black parents, are WHITE AS SNOW, with long, white, bushy hair and pink eyes—the most singular physical phenomenon known

LAST WEEK, ALSO,
of that great National Union Drama,
THE PATRIOT'S DREAM,
which delineates so powerfully many incidents of the present war, as
THE MARCH THROUGH BALTIMORE.
THE ATTACK ON THE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS,
THE MURDER OF COL. ELLSWORTH, &c., &c.

This Drama is confessedly the best representation yet attempted of the
STIRRING SCENES OF THIS WAR,
and is full of interest from the beginning to the close.

It will be played EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7¾ o'clock In addition to all the above, the following are to be seen at all hours: OLD KING NEPTUNE, MONARCH OF THE OCEAN, THE GREAT LIVING, ROARING, BARKING SEA LION, MONSTER LIVING SNAKES, GRAND AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, and untold multitudes of other wonders, living and preserved.

Admission to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cts

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

TWO HUNDRED AND TWELVE NIGHTS
THREE HUNDRED & TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND PEOPLE.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE SEVEN SISTERS,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN.
ALL THE NEW UNION TABLEAUX.

WINTER GARDEN.

The management has pleasure in setting aside this evening,
MONDAY, 24th,
FOR THE
BENEFIT
OF
MR. F. NAZER
Prior to his departure for the war. On this occasion will be presented for the first time
THREE MAGNIFICENT TABLEAUX,
WAR, FAMINE, PEACE,
And the celebrated eccentric comedian,
MR. SOTHERN,
Will appear in Gayler's piece of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

1776. 1776.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

SECOND EVENING OF THE FIRST SERIES
SUMMER EVENING SOIREES,
MONDAY, June 24, at the
INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS,
NO 625 BROADWAY.
BENEFIT OF THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

In order to afford aid to the needy families of absent volunteers, the management of the above Institute have determined to throw open to the public the new and spacious Galleries of Art, for a series of
SOIREES MUSICALE,
The proceeds of which will be devoted to the above fund.

The first of the series commencing SATURDAY EVENING, June 22, and ending July 1, will be given under the direction of Signor TONSO, from the Conservatoire of Paris, assisted by Madame STAHL, the distinguished harpist and vocalist from the Academy of Music, Coplens, and CARL MULLER, the celebrated pianist

During the Soirées will be exhibited, for the first time, Rothermel's new work.
"THE PICTURE FOR THE TIMES."
THE READING OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,
At Independence square, Philadelphia, July 4, 1776,
Together with nearly 200 works of art, including the famous Dusseldorf Collection of Paintings and works of American artists, all of which will remain on view without extra charge.

THE GALLERIES OF PAINTINGS open for exhibition from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. MUSICAL SOIREES each evening from 8 to 10.

Admission, day or evening, 25 cents.

WINTER-GARDEN.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Col. JOHN L. SLINGERLAND, with the NATIONAL MINUTE-MEN ZOUAVES, attend the benefit of
F. NAZER, Treasurer,
MONDAY, June 24, 1861.]

1776. 1776. 1776.

YOU SHOULD SEE IT!
YOUR CHILDREN SHOULD SEE IT!
"THE PICTURE FOR THE TIMES"
ROTHERMEL'S GREAT PAINTING,
THE READING OF THE
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,
AT INDEPENDENCE-SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA,
JULY 4, 1776,
Now on exhibition at the
INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS,
No 625 Broadway.

Also on exhibition, without extra charge, over 200 American and Foreign works of Art, including the famous

DUSSELDORF PAINTINGS.

Citizens and strangers will find the new and spacious Galleries of the Institute the most elegant and interesting place of resort in the City. Open day and evening, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,

BROADWAY, opposite Bond-st.
Third Week of
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
MONDAY, June 24.

Sixteen of the best performers in the profession, in new Songs, Duets and Laughable Interludes.

GEO. CHRISTY in an entire change of programme.

A Grand Matinée every Saturday.

Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Admittance 25c.

STEAMBOATS.

JUNE, 1861.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS & BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, June 20, 1P. M.	Thursday, June 20, 4½ P. M.
Friday, June 21, 3½ P. M.	Friday, June 21, 2½ P. M.
Saturday June 22, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, June 22, 7 A. M.
Sunday, June 23 8 A. M.	Sunday, June 23, 3½ P. M.
Monday, June 24, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, June 24, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, June 26, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, June 25, 7 A. M.
Thursday, June 27, 7 A. M.	Wed'day, June 26, 10½ A. M.
Friday, June 28, 7½ A. M.	Thursday, June 27, 11 A. M.
Saturday, June 29, 12½ P. M.	Friday, June 28, 11½ A. M.
Sunday, June 30, 8 A. M.	Sunday, June 30, 2 P. M.
	Monday, July 1, 12½ P. M.

Fare 35 cents. To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury by H. Johnson's stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage

---

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat NAUSHON runs daily as follows: Leave West 10th st. (Amos) at 9½ A. M., 12¼, and 3½ P. M. Leave Spring-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12½, and 3¾ P. M. Leave Jay-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾, and 3¾ P. M. Leave Morris st. Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaves Coney Island last trip at 6½ P. M. Fare, including return ticket, 25 cents.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James slip (Pier No. 32 East River) TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock, stopping at Fort Schuyler. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor alternate days, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay st. daily (without exception,) at 8 A. M. Lands at West 10th (Amos) and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Returning leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early morning trains. The ELM CITY leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden and Hartford go North from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves pier foot of Jay-st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

STEAMER BROADWAY, FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos-st., (West 10th-st.)

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 2 P. M.; leaves Norwalk daily at 8½ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:45 A. M., making the usual landings.

THE TURF.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—TUESDAY, June 25, at 3½ o'clock P. M.—A match for $2,000, three mile heats, in harness. J. D. McMann names b. m. Flora Temple. J. Turner names ch. g. John Morgan.

BEVINS & CONKLIN, Proprietors.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. DEMAREST, NO. 182 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, [illegible]

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

[Continued from Fifth Page.]

street by a party bearing and waving that beautiful emblem under which our armies gather and march forth conquering and to conquer. The flag party cheered the troops, who lustily returned the compliment. American flags are now quite thick on the street, and Secessionists are nowhere.

As usual, the traitors had destroyed the telegraphic communication with the East, and I have, therefore, been unable to transmit the news of our victory.

The gallant bearing of our men is the subject of constant remark and praise from the officers, while Col. BLAIR, Lieut.-Col ANDREWS, Adjt. HASCOCK, Maj. CONANT, and many others, won golden opinions from the soldiers for their fearless and determined behavior.

There were two men killed on our side—JACOB KIMVEYS, Commissary of Company B, Second Regiment, who kept a cigar manufactory on Second-street, St. Louis, between Plum and Poplar, and M. M. COOLIDGE, of Company H, First Regiment. Nine of our men were wounded, but few of them severely. One man is also missing, who was known to have been badly shot. THOMAS MCCORD, of LOTHROP's regulars, was one of the most seriously hurt. The loss of the enemy will, probably, never be fully ascertained. It did not fall short of fifty, and probably will run nearly as high as a hundred. Among their dead are Dr. WILLIAM QUARLES, ISAAC HODGES, and thirteen others of the Cooper County Company; FRANCIS A. HULIN, of the Pettis County Rifles, and many others more or less prominent, some of whom have not yet been recognized.

The enemy had two regiments of 1,800 men, under command of Col J. S. MARMADUKE, of Arrow Rock, and 900 cavalry, besides other companies whose muster rolls have not been captured. HORACE H. BRAND was Lieutenant Colonel of MARMADUKE's Regiment. It was reported, and for some time generally believed, that he was among the dead, but he has since been heard from, taking a meal several miles away. Gov. JACKSON was also seen at 3 o'clock this afternoon at a blacksmith's shop about fifteen miles from here. Gen. PRICE left Sunday morning on the steamer *H. D. Bacon*, for Arrow Rock. His health was very poor when he left.

You can hardly imagine the joy expressed and felt by the loyal citizens here when the Federal troops entered the city. Stores, which had been closed all day, began to open, the national flag was quickly run up on a secession pole, cheers for the Union, LYON, BLAIR and LINCOLN were frequently heard, and everything betokened the restoration of peace, law and order. True men say, had the troops delayed ten days longer it would have been impossible for them to remain in safety. Irresponsible vagabonds had been taking guns wherever they could find them, and notifying the most substantial and prosperous citizens to leave. As a specimen of the feeling here, Mr. MCPHERSON, proprietor of the City Hotel, denounces the whole secession movement as the greatest crime committed since the crucifixion of our Saviour.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

At one time, when bullets were flying thick, and Gen. LYON was at the head of the column, mounted, he undertook to dismount, that his position might be a trifle less conspicuous, when his horse suddenly jumped with fright, throwing the General to the ground, but without injuring him seriously. The rumor suddenly spread through the ranks that Gen. LYON had been shot from his horse, and the indignation and cries of vengeance were terrific.

At the Fair Grounds several hundred muskets were seized at the armory, where flint-locks were being altered.

Capt. TOTTEN says he fired about 100 rounds of ball, shell and cannister.

The following companies of Col. BLAIR's regiment, though actively engaged in the skirmishing, had none of their men killed or wounded: Companies A, Capt. Fusch; C, Capt. Stone; D, Captain Richardson; E, Capt. Cole; F, Capt. Gratz; G, Capt Cavender; K, Capt. Burke. Company B Captain Maurice, has one wounded and one missing; Company H, Capt. Yates, has one killed and four wounded; Company I, Capt. Miller, one wounded.

The following interesting documents were found among others equally interesting and more decidedly seasonable:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REG'T RIFLES, M. S. G.,
BOONEVILLE, Mo., June 14, 1851.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 3.—The commanders of companies of the regiment and of the troops attached will bring their companies to Booneville with the greatest dispatch. They will proceed to move the instant this order is received, bringing with them all arms and ammunition it is possible to procure. The expenses of said movement will be paid by the State. All orders of a prior date conflicting with this from any headquarters whatever will be disobeyed.

By order of
COLONEL J. S. MARMADUKE.
JOHN W. YOUNG, Adjutant.

CAPTAIN: Hurry on day and night. Everybody, citizens and soldiers, must come, bringing their arms and ammunition. Time is everything.
In great haste, J. S. MARMADUKE.

SECOND LETTER.

BOONEVILLE, June 18.

The reportorial corps, determined to distinguish themselves in some way or another, started out this morning on a plunder expedition. Having been advised of a secession flag belonging to GEORGE B. HARPER, teller in the St. Louis Bank, and having a squad of men at their command, posted one man in front and one at the side entrance, to prevent all ingress or egress, while with the balance of the squad they proceeded to the drug-store of HARPER BROS., which underwent a thorough examination from cellar to third story. Finding nothing there, they took with them the cashier and visited the bank. Entering that building from Main-street, your correspondent turned to a closet, just to the right and under the stairs leading to the second story, when, lo! a fine secession flag lay before me, which the reporters carried in triumph to our hotel, and delivered to Company D.

We next visited several buildings where rebels had deposited their guns as they fled through the village. Nine of these were taken and handed to company G. But your correspondent afterwards got on track of an item which left the above exploits entirely in the shade. Being fully satisfied of the whereabouts of a quantity of State provisions, Capt. CAVENDER kindly gave me a squad of men with which to examine the building, the result of which was, the finding of 66 sacks of flour, about 80 sacks of dried apples, 40 sacks of meal and 8 hogsheads of bacon. They were all sent on board the steamer, and delivered to the commissary department.

Parson PILE, to-day, found on the battle-field a check for $4,000 on the American Exchange Bank, which has been sent to the Secretary of War.

Capt. STONE, with a "squad" of printers, is about publishing the *American Patriot* to be issued from the office of the defunct Booneville *Patriot*, whose editor, it is said, was on the battle field yesterday. It will be issued semi-occasionally until further notice.

I expected there would be an opportunity to send you this sooner by telegraph, or I should have dispatched a messenger with it. When the damage done by CLAIB JACKSON and his tools can be repaired, Booneville will be again in connection with the outside world. At present we are pretty thoroughly shut out.
B.

BOONEVILLE, Tuesday, June 18—10 P. M.

An opportunity presenting itself to forward our mail to-morrow morning, I hasten to submit the latest intelligence. The steamers *Sunshine* and *White Cloud* arrived from above to-day, and the *War Eagle* from below. The rumors are conflicting, and it is difficult to ascertain facts. One report says the traitors are preparing to make another stand at Lexington. Another says that Gov. JACKSON met several thousand of our troops from the North Missouri and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and that he was taken prisoner. This is doubtful.

Two large loads of camp equipage were found four miles west of here to-day, left by the flying enemy, who thought LYON and BLAIR were just behind them.

A. W. SIMPSON, of the *Observer*, came here from Jefferson City last Saturday under very suspicious circumstances, and was arrested last night as a spy, but was released. To-night he became uproarious, and an officer attempted to arrest him, when he drew a pistol, and the officer then drew his sword and struck him with the side over the head.

Fuller returns give Capt. YATES one killed and six wounded.

The Federals captured over 100 prisoners during the engagement.

IMPORTANT FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, June 23.

The steamer *J. C. Swan* arrived at the Arsenal from Booneville at 2 P. M. to-day, bringing 300 troops from Jefferson City, and the wounded from Booneville, nine in number, and one died on the way down.

Col. BLAIR arrived on the *Swan*, and will proceed to Washington to-morrow, *via* Cincinnati. He states that the number of State troops killed at Booneville is not less than 40, and thinks the number was much more.

About 5,000 United States troops have concentrated at Booneville, embracing the Iowa troops under Col. BATES, the Kansas forces under Col. SPERGE, and Gen. LYON, in command of the United States Regulars and Missouri Volunteers.

From the Southwest we learn that Col. SIGEL's regiment was within three days' march of Springfield, and Col. SOLOMAN's one day's march behind.

Col. BROWN's regiment left Rolla this morning, for the same destination, and Col. MCNEIL's regiment left here this morning for Rolla.

The latest from the whereabouts of Gov. JACKSON states that he was joined at Warsaw by the State troops that attacked Capt. COOK's command at Cole Camp, and pushed rapidly on Southward.

A letter from Southeast Missouri to the *Democrat* says that Gen. WALKER is organizing troops in nearly all the counties in that portion of the State, to coöperate with the Arkansas forces now at Pocahontas, Tenn.

A large number of Secessionists from Missouri are already congregated, and arms have been taken up White River to them.

AFFAIRS IN GRAFTON.

GRAFTON, Sunday, June 23.

Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff arrived here early this morning, accompanied by Lieut. WARD's Company I, Fourth Artillery, and the Sturges Rifle Company, of Chicago, as a body-guard.

The Third and Fourth Ohio Regiments marched here this evening. The Ohio Ninth is encamped at Webster Bridge. Gen. E. W. HILL, of Ohio, and Staff, arrived here yesterday, to take command of the Ohio Brigade of State troops. It is not known what movement is contemplated.

A deserter from the rebel camp at Romney reports their number to be 3,500.

SOUTHERN MAIL ITEMS VIA LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, June 23.

The *Democrat*, of this morning, says that a lot of letters, percussion caps and cartridges for the South, were seized at Jeffersonville.

The same paper says there is great probability that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE will not claim a seat in Congress, and it is the unanimous wish of his constituents that he will not.

A special dispatch to the Charleston *Courier*, of the 20th, says that only one in eight shells thrown by the Sawyer gun to Sewall's Point, burst, and the gunner at Aquia Creek says he was lately in the employ of the Government, filling bombs, which he did with sawdust. The shells fell harmlessly among them.

The correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal* says that there is one Union man in the Legislature of Tennessee, and no representatives from East Tennessee. Also that there was lately a negro rebellion at Attakapas, La., headed by a German.

Troops left Memphis on the 21st for White Plains, Ark.

All Breadstuffs are very high. Wheat quoted at $1 25; Flour, $7 50@$8 40; Corn, 66c.; Bacon, 13½c. for Shoulders, and 17½c. for Sides; Mess Pork, $27; Coffee, 23c. There is an active demand for all articles.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says a paper is in circulation among the Presbyterians of the State, calling a Convention at Richmond to ascertain the sense of the Presbyterians in regard to the formation of a General Assembly of that Church in the South.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 22d, says five or six hundred Missourians have reached Memphis within 48 hours, who will probably go back with the grand army of the West preparing to exterminate the bands of abolition hordes.

The same paper says the Lincolnites will not be permitted to occupy Cairo many days after they interfere with, or steal our steamboats.

PROCLAMATION BY GEN. McCLELLAN.

GRAFTON, Sunday, June 23.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has issued a proclamation, assuring the people of Western Virginia that the pledges of his proclamation of May 26 will be faithfully carried out. He concludes:

"To my great regret I find that the enemies of the United States continue to carry on a system of hostilities prohibited by the laws of war among belligerent nations, and of course far more wicked and intolerable when directed against loyal citizens, engaged in the defence of the common Government of all. Marauding parties are pursuing a guerilla warfare, firing upon sentinels and pickets burning bridges, insulting, injuring and even killing citizens because of their Union sentiments and many kindred acts.

I do now, therefore, make proclamation, and warn all persons that individuals or parties engaged in this species of warfare, irregular in every view which can be taken of these attacking sentries, pickets, or other soldiers, destroying public or private property, or committing injuries against any of the inhabitants because of Union sentiments or conduct, will be dealt with in their persons and property according to the severest rules of military law.

All persons giving information or aid to the public enemies will be arrested and kept in close custody, and all persons found bearing arms, unless of known loyalty, will be arrested and held for examination.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

CAMP SERVICES.

HENRY WARD BEECHER TO THE SOLDIERS—SERMON TO THE BROOKLYN PHALANX.

It was announced in the dailies of Saturday that HENRY WARD BEECHER would preach to the soldiers on the island of the "Two Brothers," on Sunday. Consequently the dailies of Sunday teemed with advertisements from steamboat proprietors giving information as to the way of getting to the Camp. In the morning Mr. BEECHER confirmed the news, and stated that he should leave in the boat that started at 2 P. M. As a consequence upon that announcement hundreds of people, delighted at the prospect of combining recreation and instruction rushed to the various landings, swarmed upon the boats leaving at 2 P. M., and turned their happy faces towards Camp Plymouth. On the little *Cornelia* was the ministerial party, comprised of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, with his family and Mrs. H. B. STOWE; Prof. ROBERT R. RAYMOND, of the Polytechnic Institute, with his Bible class; Rev. Mr. Church, of the *Baptist Chronicle*, with his family; and Mr. CONANT, of the Assay Office, who had charge of sundry young ladies who proposed to aid in the choral exercises at the camp.

The sail up the river was most enjoyable. Numerous larger steamers followed in the wake of the *Cornelia*, crowded with passengers, while smaller craft of all kinds vied with the others in speed and life, if not in passengers. Arrived at the camp, the party was received with due honor and formality. Under charge of Lieut.-Col. CROSS and Lieut. BARTON BEECHER they were taken from tent to tent, all of which were found neat, clean, in order, and habitable. The heat of the sun was intense, while the breeze from the water was refreshing.

In the rear of the tented field was a large preaching room. It consisted of a canvas canopy, covering several benches, a platform with table and chairs, and a remarkably convenient and slivery board for the occupancy of the gentlemen of the Press.

At the roll of the drums the regiment, nine hundred stalwart men, was formed in a hollow square before the canopy referred to. At the desk sat Mr. BEECHER, by his side sat Prof. RAYMOND, and beyond was the venerable Rev. Mr. CARTER, of Ohio. The benches were filled with ladies—mothers, wives, sweethearts and sisters of the soldiers. The reporters, with fear and trembling, sat upon and before the mass of slivers aforesaid, and the drums ceased to roll.

Mr. BEECHER—All ready, Colonel?

Col. CROSS—All ready, Sir.

Mr. BEECHER—Prof. RAYMOND will line out to you, my friends, the glorious words of "The Army Hymn," written by Mr. HOLMES, (of Boston,) and we will all sing it, line by line, to the tune of "Old Hundred."

Whereupon Prof. RAYMOND, in a clear, loud voice, having first read, with all his power of elocution, the entire hymn, lined it out *à la* Baptist Deacon, and the whole regiment, led by their officers, sang with wonderful effect the words of dedication, of petition and patriotism, so beautifully combined by the poet of the East.

After a heart-touching and soul-inspiring prayer by Prof. RAYMOND, Mr. BEECHER proceeded, in his peculiarly familiar, off-hand manner, to address the men, who had seated themselves cross-legged and "havelocked," on the regimental lines. For reasons given elsewhere, we are able to present but a sketch of Mr. BEECHER's remarks.

Having read a passage from the New Testament, which indicates to all men the propriety of evading profanity, of turning the second cheek when the first has been smitten, and of going two miles with a man, who would be content with one, he said: What a blessed day that will be, when all men live in the spirit of this passage. It is the spirit of Christ—the world will be but Heaven when that life prevails. Hate will turn to love,—there will be no cursing, no beating, no oppression, and it is promised that all men shall be brothers. It will be easy to live in those days—no trouble then; but the question is, how to live till then? If men were all peaceable it would be easy enough, but how to be Christians when men won't let you live as you would like to, is a question that has agitated the world for many years. Many good men are troubled to know how I can give countenance to war—how I can reconcile the Bible and the doctrines to the cruelties and horrors of war. Well, you all know it is possible to do violence to another without exhibiting temper. Take the case of a boy who is six years old. He thinks he is older and wiser than you, and you know better. He comes to you cross, obstinate, and saucy. You first reason with him,—he continues stuffy. Then you deprive him of supper, and keep him home from a picnic,—he is stuffier. You have tried his intellect, you have touched his interests, but must go lower yet. And you just turn him up and spank him till he cries out, "Stop, stop, I won't do so any more!" and then you let him up and off. [Laughter.] Here you have been, from one end to the other, and having tried all, succeeded only when you touched him physically. The [illegible] is the better, but the last is better than none. And so it is in National Government. If they will submit to reason, or to the dictates of their interests all right—but they *must* submit, they must listen to something, and if the first remedy does not succeed, sound the scale till you find out where they live, and then hit them. This is not done in anger with the child, for punishment hurts the father more than it does the boy, nor is it revenge or hatred that sends you down South at this time. You do not go there as revengers, but as peacemakers; all things peaceful have been tried, and it having come to physical violence, that too must be conscientiously applied. You are the conservators of law. The army is the right hand of Government, and the exponent of justice.

[Here Mr. BEECHER proceeded, by various illustrations to show that it was entirely reconcilable with the position of a soldier, that he should pity and feel for those against whom he fought as a sheriff might pity the man about whose neck he had placed the noose, and whose mortal coil he was so soon to clip.]

Resuming he said: If ever a war was a just one, this in which you go is. If ever a soldier could with propriety ask the protection of God, the guidance of his Heavenly Father, and the assistance of His omnipotent arm, you can. And concerning you, in whom I have so deep an interest, I have but one wish. Come back to us glorious, every man crowned with laurels, or come not back at all. [Great cheering from the soldiers.] Let us see you honorable men, or else hide your faces from us forever. You have the right to pray at morning for God's guidance and at night for his protection. You are upon His work, and you go forth in His care.

Some people ask if this is to be a crusade of emancipation? No, it is not. I hate Slavery intensely—as much as any other man, I detest it. Slavery of a white man or a black man, of the needle, of the factory, of the shop, of the plantation. I love the family of man. I believe every man has a right to his liberty, his own freedom. Liberty is the birthright of every man, yet yours is not an army of emancipation. Why? Because the fifteen States of the South are guaranteed security in their property, and we have no right by force to dispossess them of that property. But if, while we send down armies to quell insurrection, to keep the peace and to crush out rebellion, the slaves avail themselves of the chance to cut and run, that is their lookout—not ours. [Laughter.] It is no intention of ours; but if, as a natural sequence, liberty follows, I shall be glad of it. I believe that before the judgment seat of God, white and black will be alike; still we do not go South to free the slaves. While, however, we do not go South for that, we do not go South to be anybody's

NIGGER-CATCHER.

So far as I am concerned, I would see my arm wither in its socket, and my flesh perish in corruption before I'd lift one finger, or stir one foot towards sending a slave back to bondage. When the Fourteenth Regiment was in Washington, three dusky fugitives came into their camp, and a file of men was ordered by Gen. SANDFORD to take them—where? Not to freedom, but back to their master, and their master gladly accepted them, and departed without taking the oath of allegiance. [Cries of "shame."] Now, if I'd been Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Adjutant and Major rolled into one, I would have said, "Boys, there's the bush, and if you get there before I do, you are good fellows;" and I think they would succeed, for I should suddenly become lame. [Laughter.] Many people fear that if the slaves should gain their freedom, they would swarm at the North. Don't you believe it. The black face was made to kiss the sun, and the North pole is not suited to the skin of the blacks. Under heat which would wilt you, the negro begins to feel quite spruce, and can work with glee where you and I would melt. And I believe Canada, in five years, would be emptied of her black population, and a colored face in New-York would be a curiosity. Well, what else will be done? I know that at present it doesn't look as though the South would ever love us very much, but they will. I have seen, in a village, a big, blustering bully, who for days has been blazing about the stores, making everybody fear him, until all at once he comes upon some little plucky, gritty chap, who, galled by his manner, suddenly pitches into him, and thoroughly thrashes him instantly, and curiously, the bully changes. He's happy, jolly, kind, good natured, and singularly pleasant. He's like flax, which, you know, is never fit for anything till it's been whipped. [Laughter.] So I think no men can be better than the Southern men will be after they have been whipped; and it won't be hard to whip them, either. Thus far they have played an undertaker's part. They have dug graves and fought out from them, but whenever our men have had a fair show at them, the Southerners have run away—scampered like sheep. Let us hear no talk of peace. We can have no peace. When victory furls our regimental banners we will have peace, but not till then. The South will find that they are not half as smart as they think they are, and that you are smarter than ever. It's time to stop their talk of whipping us. They say that one South Carolinian can whip five Yankees. Well, perhaps they could, if they had the same chance at the Yankees that he has at his darkies. Otherwise, I can't see it. A great light of information is to break upon them in this regard. You *are* smarter than they. You have toiled in the field and worked at the anvil. Your arms are like whip cords, your bones striking flint strike fire. Their men have not seen such life. Our men are hardier and tougher than they, and man to man are better than they. But with all this, you are numerically stronger. You are two to their one. No war is a humane war which is an even war. We should bring to bear upon them an overwhelming force. Respect is the foundation of peace. When they have felt your blows; when they have seen the greasy mechanics, and felt their grasp about their necks; when they have felt the impress of our "mud-sills," they will respect you more than they do now, and this gasconading will cease. Don't pull down the flag. There are men here whose grandfathers fought at Bunker Hill. Then the American Eagle could drink from the water on either side of this great continent and lave in the lakes or the Gulf as it deemed best. Now, however, they say he shall not fly south of Mason and Dixon's line. Give it again a chance to go where it will. We want the same flag; we want the same bird symbol of American freedom and of liberty that our fathers had. Let us then go into this work *con amore*. We will convince our Southern brethren that we love them when they behave themselves, and will whip them when they don't.

Here Mr. BEECHER stopped, but the interested audience cried, "Go on," "Go on," and he resumed.

He said that he felt a great interest in all the Brooklyn regiments. When the Twenty-eighth went off his Church did a little for them—when the Thirteenth went they raised $1,100 for them, and when the Fourteenth went, although they had no official or peculiar relation with them, they did what they could for them.

"And now you've come. You have labored under more disadvantages than all the rest. The City of Brooklyn has done nothing for you—nor has the Defence Committee the State or the National Government. We hope the Common Council will. I don't find fault with them, but I do praise you. Your patience, perseverance and diligence are beyond praise, and I thank you. You represent no party and no Church. You are good Roman Catholics, good Protestants, good citizens. You are as good as any of them, as good as the best, and I doubt not, on the field of battle there will be none more brave, more loyal, more courageous. Diligence, carefulness and sobriety are better in the soldier than in the laborer or professional man, and you are diligent, careful and sober. I am proud of you, and when you get your uniforms on and have learned your regimental drill, I ask as a favor that you will march to my church and sit in the body pews, that I may show your lovely faces to the citizens who will crowd the galleries, and say, these are the men whom you call the scum and offscouring of the City; and when you go off you shall have at least $1,000 in the regimental chest, for luxuries and little comforts so inexpressibly grateful to the sick and the weary.

And when you have gone, we can do but one thing more for you. Every morning when we pray for our children we will pray for you; and at night when we commend them to the tender care of a loving Saviour, we will remember you. And when you fall, you shall not be forgotten. A book of remembrance shall be kept, and every name shall be written there—and not only written, but remembered so long as there is a City of Brooklyn, and a Plymouth Church therein.

The services were closed by an impressive and most touching prayer from Mr. BEECHER, and a song from the regiment. After which, a dress-parade was given in honor of the visitors, who, greatly pleased with the general fine appearance of the men, and gratified at their proficiency in the drill, left the camp on their homeward trip, about half-past five o'clock.

COL. BAKER'S FIRST CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

The grand parade of this remarkably fine regiment which was announced for Sunday, the 16th, took place yesterday, and attracted a splendid attendance of the good folk from the City. A visit to Fort Schuyler, under the circumstances which surround that fortification with interest at the present moment, is one of the greatest treats that can be afforded to our denizens. The trip on the boat *Gen. Arthur* is in itself one of the greatest pleasures that can be enjoyed on our beautiful Sound, or at least within easy reach of our City. The Fort is an institution so peculiar that to the stranger eye it is a feast; and then when there is a parade, as there was yesterday, there is the necessary military zest to the solid enjoyments of the peculiar surroundings. Every preparation was made for the reception of the many visitors, and when the boat landed its living load the officers flocked to the wharf to tender their hospitable welcome.

The regiment was reviewed by Brig.-Gen. HALL and Col. BAKER, who demonstrated in a very satisfactory manner the perfection to which the men have already been brought by discipline and the influence of good officers. Their evolutions and firing seemed perfect to the civil eye, and appeared to give great satisfaction to the many military officers on the field. Speaking from our own experience, we are free to confess that the California Regiment presents as fine an appearance as any we have yet seen. There was a pretty brisk shower during the parade, but, beyond dampening a few coats, it did not materially interfere with the enjoyment of the occasion.

We are requested to state that Capt. YOUNG, of Col. BAKER's Regiment, will be at the Lafarge House, this morning, to receive three picked companies of men. By especial permission of President LINCOLN, Col. BAKER's Regiment is to be increased to 1,500 men, and they will go from Fort Schuyler to Fort Monroe, this week. The accepted companies will proceed to-day to Fort Schuyler, where they will immediately receive uniforms and equipments. The following is a correct list of officers:

Colonel, E. D. Baker; Lieutenant-Colonel, Isaac J. Wistar; Major, Robert A. Parrish, Jr.; Adjutant, E. D. Baker, Jr.; Surgeon, A. G. Baker; Assistant-Surgeon, Justin Dwinelle; Quartermaster, Francis G. Young; Quartermaster's Sergeant, George H. Wheeler; Commissary-Captain, J. W. Lingenfelter; Commissary-Sergeant, George P. Becker; Sergeant-Major, John F. Smith. Company A—Captaincy vacant by promotion; 1st Lieut. John Markee. Company B—Capt. J. W. Lingenfelt; 1st Lieutenant, vacant by promotion; 2d do. Henry Salkeld. Company C—Capt. C. W. Smith; 1st Lieut. Wm. A. Todd; 2d do. Wm. H. Kerns, jr. Company D—Capt. George L. Ruman; 1st Lieut. Sylvester A. Greth; 2d do. Jos. G. Williams. Company E—Capt. Chas. E. Wallis; 1st Lieut. Isaac J. Neall; 2d do. W. J. Simpson. Company F—Capt. Chas. Kochesperger; 1st Lieut. Richard Penn Smith; 2d do. Christ. W. Schaefer. Company G—Capt. Lewis Bieral; 1st Lieut. Thos. Hagan; 2d do. Peter Hagan. Company H—Capt. Garrick Mallory, jr.; 1st Lieut. Alfred C. Hills; 2d do. Wm C. Harris. Company I—Capt. Wm. Tomlinson; 1st Lieut. Francis G. Young; 2d do. Wm. H. Dull. Company K—Capt. E. E. Lewis; 1st Lieut. P. J. Phillips; 2d do. T. J. Blakeney.

OTHER MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

PRACTICE WITH JAMES' RIFLED GUNS.

A practice test was made on Saturday of the range and effectiveness of JAMES' rifled cannon. A party of scientific gentlemen, accompanied Gen. JAMES, the inventor, on an excursion to the Lower Bay, on board of the steamer *Keyport*, the gun, with the artillerists, being placed on board of the steam-tug *Alpha*.

The shots fired from the six pound brass field-piece were thrown more than three miles, at 15 degrees elevation, the distance being measured by the position of the buoys of the ship channel, and by the time of flight of the shots, which, by several disinterested observers, with stop watches, was 22 seconds. The mean velocity, as ascertained by former trials on measured ground, at that distance, is about 800 feet per second—so that the balls were actually sent three miles and a third. One of the shots was fired out of sight, the entire party of near two hundred persons failing to observe where it struck the water. The 100-pound shot sustained its flight 27 seconds, at 15 degrees elevation, giving its distance nearly four miles. The ship-carriage on which the gun was placed, not being made for the gun, would not admit of a higher elevation, so that no longer range could be had, but similar guns, it was stated, had sent the ball more than five miles at higher elevations.

After the experiments, the entire party partook of a handsome collation in the steamer's saloon, where the best wishes were expressed for the complete success of the inventor of this effective gun.

Among the prominent gentlemen present were several naval officers from the United States steamer *Corwin*, Hon. JAMES T. BRADY, GEO. W. BLUNT, A. C. WILSON, EDWARD N. DICKERSON, CALEB LYON, and others. There were, also, a large number of ladies in the party, who manifested the deepest interest in the exhibition. EDWARD N. DICKERSON made a full explanatory speech, during which he recited the history of the invention, as it had passed through the various stages of improvement in the hands of Gen. JAMES, until it had reached the astonishing perfection in range and penetration which the day's trial had demonstrated. There was, he said, no excuse for going abroad for effective guns now so much required by the Government, for nothing which had yet been produced, in any country, could compare in effectiveness with the present invention.

JAMES T. BRADY, in response to a toast made a speech, in which he expressed the great satisfaction which the firing had produced, not only to himself, but among the entire party, including the practical artillerists and naval gentlemen who were on board.

Gen. JAMES being called for, made his appearance and briefly explained his invention and the great results which he believed had been attained by the present arm. The imperfection in the construction of the gun-carriages had not admitted of the proper elevation and the full range of which the guns were capable.

The highest pleasure and satisfaction was expressed by every one on board. The party reached the City at a late hour, much pleased with their excursion.

DEPARTURE OF COL. JOHN H. M'CUNN'S REGIMENT.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment, commanded by Col. MCCUNN, took its departure for the seat of war yesterday afternoon. Two o'clock was the hour appointed, but it was about 3 before the regiment marched out from its encampment, on the Battery, to Pier No. 1, North River, and embarked on board the steamer *Atlas*, for Amboy. At the latter place they will take the most direct route by railroad for Harrisburgh, and thence to Washington.

The regiment made a fine appearance, and will, no doubt, do credit to themselves and to the City, for they are a hardy set of men, and well able to endure the fatigue and privations incident to a soldier's life. Thousands of people, in their Sunday attire, gathered around the encampment long before the hour appointed for starting, and when the regiment marched to the place of embarkation, the music of the "Star-Spangled Banner" mingled with the cheers of the multitude, which were loud and prolonged.

The following is a list of the officers:

Field Officers—Colonel, John H. McCunn; Lieutenant Colonel, John Burke; Major, D. C. Minton; Adjutant, C. Murphy. Staff Officers—Doctors, John McNulty and William O. Meagher; Colonel's Aid, George W. Clarke; Quartermaster, —— Hoyt. Company A—Captain, Gilbert Riordan; First Lieutenant, Philip Doherty; Ensign, Andrew J. Dregnan. Company B—Captain, James T. Maguire; Lieutenant, David Ren; Ensign, R. J. Bassett. Company C—Captain, Michael Doran; Lieutenant, Martin E Lawlor; Ensign, J. W. Willett. Company D—Captain, F. McHugh; Lieutenant, James D. Clark; Ensign, P. H. Hayes. Company E—Captain, John Cavanagh; Lieutenant, J. McGorman; Ensign, J. P. Boyle. Company F—Captain, M. Murphy; Lieutenant, Richard S. Barry; Ensign, J. Keeler. Company G—Captain, L. G. Harmon; Lieutenant, J. R. McConnell; Ensign, P. H. Jones. Company H—Captain, Wm. T. Clarke; Lieutenant, G. W. Ballett; Ensign, C. S. Treavitt. Company K—Captain, W. Johnson; Lieutenant, C. Dunleavy; Ensign, W. C. McCarty. Non-Commissioned Staff are as follows: Sergeant-Major, Jeremiah O'Leary; Drum-Major, —— Rollins; Fife-Major, F. W. Murphy; and Quartermaster's-Sergeant, John Felan.

THE THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The Thirty-first Regiment, Col. PRATT, left Riker's Island on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the small steamboat *Ellsworth*, expecting to reach the City Park at 4 P. M., where they were to be presented with a stand of colors by prominent leather dealers, doing business in the lower part of the City. They were then to proceed to Jersey City, and take cars for Washington. The programme, however, was completely changed in consequence of the late hour at which they appeared in the Park, the delay being occasioned from the fact that the boat was entirely incapacitated to convey them in a body, and two trips had to be made. With only four companies on board, the boat rocked in such a frightful manner that it became almost unmanageable, and safety compelled them to land at Astoria. From this place the troops were obliged to march to Williamsburgh, and cross the Tenth-street ferry to New-York, where they arrived at 10 P. M. They then formed in line, and marched to Broadway, and down to the Park Barracks; but here they met with additional trouble. The provision contractor, Mr. BAKER, had received orders in the afternoon to convey the necessary supplies to Jersey City, where they would be in readiness for the troops when they should arrive, which order had been promptly complied with; and Mr. BAKER, not suspecting he would be called upon to entertain and provide for a thousand hungry men at midnight, had not made any arrangement for furnishing extra supplies, and having caused the fires in the cooking department to be extinguished, had gone home. A messenger was dispatched to his house, who made known the condition of the soldiers, and the contractor immediately returned to the barracks, stopping on the way to order bread and other edibles, which were, with commendable alacrity, placed at the disposal of the troops. Having finished their repast, Col. PRATT was in favor of going to Jersey City and taking the cars for Washington, and was so zealous to get away that he expressed a determination to go alone if he could not find followers. But the men could not be persuaded to depart without first receiving their pay, and they also claimed that a few hours' furlough would be consistent and acceptable. It was at length decided to quarter in the Park Barracks till to-day. Yesterday the men received their pay, and a great number were allowed a *few hours'* furlough. The regiment is almost entirely equipped, with the exception of Havelocks, of which the men are in immediate want. Any persons having these articles, and wishing to bestow them upon this regiment, will please send them (with the name of donor inclosed) to the Park Barracks, to the care of Lieut.-Col BROWN. It is positively necessary that they should be sent before 2 o'clock to-day, as the regiment will leave at that hour.

THE REMAINS OF LIEUT. WALKER.

Attention, Sir Knights of Palestine Commandery, No. 18; Marion Commandery, No. 4; Clinton Commandery, No. 14; Columbian Commandery, No. 1; Dewitt Clinton Commandery, No. 27. You are hereby ordered to report yourselves at Odd Fellow's Hall, corner of Grand and Centre streets, at two o'clock this afternoon, in full fatigue dress, for the purpose of taking part in escorting the remains of Sir CHARLES W. WALKER, late of D. E. Molay Encampment, Boston, and late Lieutenant of Company B, New-Hampshire Volunteers. Knight Templers in good standing are invited to join.

Sir E. BREED, Com., Sir ATTLURY, Com.,
Sir N. O. BENJAMIN, Com. Sir T. T. MAY, Com.,
Sir J. B. HARRIS, Com.

FAVORS ACKNOWLEDGED.

The ladies of St. Ann's Relief Society request us to extend their sincere thanks to those kind friends who have sent donations of money and goods for the relief of our brave volunteers.

THE SECOND VERMONT REGIMENT.

This Regiment starts from Burlington, Vermont, at 5 A. M. to-day, and will arrive in this City early to-morrow morning. A stand of colors will be presented to them on their arrival here by Vermonters residing in this City.

FLAG RAISING.

The American Flag will be raised on the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, (corner of Bleecker and Downing streets,) to-day, at 5 o'clock P. M. Addresses by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, M. BALLOU, and others; singing by the audience, led by the Sunday-school, and other exercises. The public are invited to attend.

SICKLE'S BRIGADE—CAMP SCOTT.

A large number of citizens and ladies visited Camp Scott yesterday, to witness the grand dress parade of SICKLE's Brigade, which transpired at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Up to Saturday, twenty five full companies had been mustered into the service by Captains COGSWELL and HENSLER, U. S. A., and seven more are now ready, and will be mustered in to-day and to-morrow.

New-Jersey.

LAYING OF A CORNER-STONE—IMPOSING CEREMONIES—REMARKABLE SPEECH OF BISHOP BAYLEY.—The ceremony of blessing and laying the corner-stone of the new Roman Catholic Church, on the corner of Erie and South Seventh streets, Jersey City, took place yesterday. Delegations from the "Hibernia United Benevolent Society," of Jersey City, "St. Patrick's Temperance Benevolent Society," and the "Confraternity of the Sacred Heart of Jesus," were gathered at their usual meeting places, and marched in procession to take part in the ceremonies. The church—the walls of which are built up to the second story—is to be of brick, in the Gothic style of architecture. It is 142 feet by 70 feet. It already has the appearance of a massive and magnificent structure.

The crowd gathered to witness the ceremonies was immense. From three to four thousand were admitted within the walls, for which a charge of 25 cents was made, and as many more were gathered outside. The ceremony was performed by Bishop J. R. BAYLEY, of the Diocese of New-Jersey, assisted by a large number of clergymen from neighboring parishes and New-York.

Before proceeding to bless and lay the corner-stone, the Bishop made an appeal to the assemblage for means to aid in the completion of the building. He said that it was the first time since he had been a Bishop that he had ever found it necessary to make an appeal of the kind on such an occasion. But he said the ground for the church had been secured, a portion of the materials purchased, and the work commenced, before the dark cloud that now rests over our country was bigger than your hand, and before it was believed that the people of this country would make such fools of themselves as they are now doing, and been led or forced into a useless and wicked war by a few fanatics of the North. At the conclusion of his remarks a collection was taken up, and as far as could be ascertained, a large amount was realized.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone was then performed. A small leaden box containing copies of the local papers, and other small articles which it was deemed desirable to hand down to posterity, were placed beneath the stone. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the various societies present formed in procession, and, headed by the Bishop and clergymen, proceeded to a church in an adjoining parish.

Burning of a Steamer.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, June 23.

The steamer *Lehigh*, laid up at Fulton, three miles above the city, was burned by incendiaries at 3 o'clock this morning. The hull is still afloat, but the upper works are destroyed.

The steamer *J. W. Cheeseman* was slightly burned. The *Lehigh* was insured in Pittsburgh for $7,000 or $8,000.

Death of Dr. Todd.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sunday, June 23.

Rev. Dr. TODD died this morning at 2½ o'clock, he having been rector of St. John's Church 38 years.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 22.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT, no sales. CORN in good demand and scarce; sales, 6,000 bush Western Mixed, to arrive, at 46c. OATS dull, at 31c @32½c for Chicago; sales 10,000 bush. WHISKY at 16¼c. Received by Central Railroad from Boston and East, 1,491 bbls. Flour, 60 bbls. Wheat; for New-York, 5,258 bbls. Flour; 1,211 sacks Wheat; 551 bbls. Whisky, 50 bbls. Pork. Shipped per tows to New-York, June 21, 39,600 bush. Corn, 650 bush. Rye, 16,500 bush. Wheat, 21,000 bush. Oats, 7,000 bush. Feed.

OSWEGO, Saturday, June 22.

FLOUR unchanged, with moderate demand; sales, 800 bbls at $5 for Fancy brands. WHEAT—quiet; sales, 3,000 bush. No. 1 Chicago Spring, on private terms. CORN—nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS firmer, but unchanged; Flour 25c., Wheat and Corn 7c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—3,354 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bush. Wheat, 29,000 bush. Corn, 30,500 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*—40,000 bbls. Flour, 59,000 bush. Wheat, 26,500 bush. Corn.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 22.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT 1c @2c. higher; sales at 64c.@66c. for No. 1; 57c.@58c. for No. 2 in store. CORN less active at 23c for Mixed, in store. OATS ½c. higher. *Receipts*—4,700 bbls Flour; 51,000 bushels Wheat; 104,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—10,000 bbls. Flour; 49,000 bushels Wheat; 17,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS quiet, at 8c on Wheat to Buffalo. Exchange on New-York unchanged.

MARRIED.

BEATTYS—CORY.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday June 20, by Rev. R. C. Putney Mr. BENJAMIN BEATTYS of New-York City, to Miss MAGGIE L. CORY, of the former place.

DIED.

FERRERO.—In this City, on Friday, June 21, MARY ELLEN, wife of Edward Ferrero, of No. 59 West 14th-st., aged 29 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Ann's Church in 18th st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Monday the 24th inst., at 11 A. M., without further invitation.

PHELAN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, June 22, after a short illness, TIMOTHY PHELAN aged 80 years.

His friends, and those of his son, Michael J., and brother, Daniel, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 319 (late 197) West 16th-st., on Monday morning, June 24, at 9 o'clock, to St. Joseph's Church, where a Solemn Requiem High Mass will be celebrated.

JACKSON.—In this City, on Saturday, June 22, JOHN JACKSON, a native of the County Armagh, Parish of Ballymorry, Ireland aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 158 West 20th st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

KEISER.—In this City, on Sunday, June 23, after a short illness, GEO. W. KEISER, aged 25 years and 6 months.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 238 West 21st-st. on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 4 P. M., without further invitation.

DECKER.—In this City, on Saturday, June 22, Mr. ABEL DECKER, aged 83 years and 9 months.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of his son, Alfred Decker, No. 36 Market st., this day, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MOTHER ELIZABETH.—In this City, on Friday, June 21, Mother ELIZABETH, Superior of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in 5th av.

Her remains will be conveyed to St. Patrick's Cathedral, corner of Prince and Mott sts., where a Requiem Mass will be offered, commencing at 9 o'clock this morning.

SOUTHMAYD.—In this City, on Saturday, June 22, STEPHEN ALBERT, only child of Stephen C. and Sarah A. Southmayd, aged 3 years, 4 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of his grandfather, Horace Southmayd, No. 122 West 13th st., this Monday evening, at 6 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Middletown, Conn., for interment.

LAW.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 22, STEPHEN J. LAW, youngest child of S. D. Law and the late Josephine S. Law, aged 2 years, 3 months and 8 days.

The funeral will take place from No. 19 Tompkins place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 3 P. M.

WAY.—In East Williamsburgh, L. I., on Saturday, June 22, after a short and severe illness, JOHN L. WAY, aged 48 years, 4 months and 4 days.

WILLIAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 23, of dropsy and disease of the heart, JOHN C. WILLIAMS, in the 46th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 7 Garrison st., Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

☞ Belleville papers please copy.

CONKLIN.—In Jersey City, on Saturday evening, June 22, suddenly, ELIZABETH, widow of E. Hart Conklin, aged 46 years, 6 months and 9 days.

Her remains will be taken to Huntington, L. I., for interment.

VAN VLECK.—On Saturday morning, June 22, FRANKLIN FILES, youngest child of Joseph and Amanda N. Van Vleck, aged 11 months and 22 days.

HOFFMAN.—At Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., on Friday, June 21, MARY V. HOFFMAN, relict of Martin Hoffman, Sr., aged 76 years 3 months.

The funeral will take place from St. James' Church, Goshen, on Monday, June 24, at 1 o'clock P. M. Cars leave foot of Chambers st. at 8:30 A. M.

HAGAMAN.—In East Haven, Conn., on Saturday, June 22, HENRY HAGAMAN, formerly of Dutchess County, aged 80 years.

☞ Dutchess County papers please copy.

TODD.—In Stamford, Conn., on Saturday morning, June 22, Rev. AMBROSE S. TODD, D. D., Rector of St. John's Church, aged 61 years.

The funeral will take place from St. John's Church, on Tuesday next the 25th inst., at 2½ P. M. The clergy and friends are invited to attend.

FISHER.—On Sunday, June 16, suddenly, while on a visit at Roxbury, Mass., ABNER E. FISHER, one of the most estimable citizens of New Bedford, Mass., and son of the late Freeman Fisher, of Dedham, Mass., aged 44 years.

CARMAN.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, June 20, Miss SUSANNAH CARMAN in the 76th year of her age.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 23—*In steamship Bremen from Bremen*—Arnold Alvers, Mrs. Wichmann, son and daughter, Count von Stolchs, F. Hoffbauer, lady, children and servants, Mrs. Corbett and daughter, Capt. Allen Young, John C. Nieser, Wm. H. Temer, F. Feuerabend, Mrs. Therese Rohn, Mrs. Hurner, Miss Hurner, Miss Ris, D. Knoop, Miss Partemuller, A. Hagen, Carl Camerer, J. Rising, Miss Hebes, J. Geisdur and lady, Miss Bertha Betje, Sy. Leismann, Mrs. Heinmann, H. Bohen and family, Mrs. Luhrp and daughter, Geo. Kielscher, Carl Adoni, J. F. Mahnke and family, Mrs. Sens, Miss Stark and son, Miss Lucy Maynard, Henry Harding, Julius S. Bonfeld, Rev. E. W. Sleyden, Miss Caroline Mayer, John Howarth, P. Pillet, G. Hartung, Misses Alvine and Emma Eckart, Joseph Kaiser, Joseph Hey and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 30 | Sun sets..... 7 35 | Moon rises.. 9 35
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 56 | Gov. Island.. 9 45 | Hell Gate... 11 07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, June 23.

Arrived.

Steamship Bremen, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen 8th, and Southampton 12th inst., at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 223 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. She brings the mails, $450,000 on freight and 400 tons of mdse. The steamship Europa arrived at Liverpool 9th, the Etna at Queenstown the 11th, Saxonia at Cowes 12. 17th inst. no lat., passed ship Richard Young, bound W. Has experienced fine and calm weather during the whole passage, with fogs.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Windsor Forrest (of Bath,) Curtis, Liverpool April 30, with railroad iron and mdse. to master; was bound to Mobile, but when off Key West, on June 12, spoke ship Charles S. Pennell from New-Orleans for Cadiz, who informed Capt. Curtis of the blockade in force, when he bore up for New-York. June 13, off Cape Florida, was in co. with Br. ship Thetis, from New-Orleans for Liverpool.

Ship Mary Ogden, Hathaway, Callao March 15, via Hampton Roads 3 ds., with guano to Barrill Bros.—vessel to George Bulkley; was bound to Hampton Roads for orders, and was ordered off by the U. S. steamship Minnesota.

Ship Sparkling Wave, Emery, Rotterdam May 14, with mdse. and 18 passengers to Brett, Son & Co. Lat. 42, lon. 49 saw a large number of icebergs, had light westerly winds most of the passage.

Barkantine Young America, Collins, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to Robert & Williams.

Brig John Freeman (of Boston) Loring, Palermo 47 ds., passed Gibraltar May 20, with fruit to master. 24th inst., lat. 39, lon. 36, was boarded from whaling bark Wave, of New Bedford, 10 months out with 200 bbls. sperm oil.

Brig L. M. Merritt, (of Bucksport,) Berry, Matanzas June 10, with sugar to Charles Lulius—vessel to J. O. Ward. Sld. in co with bark Henry Buck, Griffen, for London.

Brig Black Fish, Fairchild, St Jago de Cuba 13 ds., with sugar to D. C. Murray. Sld. in co. with brig Franconia for New-York, brig Fanny O. Field for Boston.

Brig Fairfax, (of Baltimore,) Claypole, Santos May 12, with coffee to W. H. D. C. Wright, of Baltimore—vessel to Dewley, Corners & Co.

Brig Denmark (of Boston) Staples, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Marzoni, (of Searsport,) Nichols, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig R. L. Hassell, Hassell, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Montezuma, (of Brookhaven,) Penny, Bermuda 7 ds. in ballast to master. 22d inst., off Barnegat, fell in with and took in tow schr. Moses G. Leonard, from Philadelphia for Maine with loss of mainmast and sails; towed her for two hours, when the pilot boat Mary E. Fish No. 4 came to her assistance, and took her in tow; will bring her to this port.

Schr. Sailer, Freethy, Providence 2 ds. in ballast.

Schr. C. S. Watson, Borden, New Haven 2 ds.

Schr. Jonas C. Crew, Bugbee, Taunton 3 ds.

Schr. Gen. Taylor, Jones, Taunton 2 ds.

WHAT THE CLERGY THINK OF MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething:

We will teach our Susy to say a blessing on Mrs. Winslow for helping her to survive and escape the griping colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the prospectus. It performs wisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less.

Rev. C. Z. WISER,
Selins Grove, Penn.

We have tried it, and know it to be all it claims.

Rev. J. S. HOLME,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

One of the most useful medicines of its kind ever presented to the public.

Rev. Dr. SHALER,
Portland, Me.

In our own family it has proved a blessing indeed.

Rev. SYLVANUS COBB,
Boston, Mass.

We have tried it, and know whereof we affirm. By its use, our infant has been brought through the critical period of teething with scarcely a fever.

Rev. A. JONES,
Jackson, Miss.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of many, many years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is sold everywhere, at 25 cents a bottle. Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. This article has no deleterious effects whatever, and from our own experience (we speak advisedly) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

WHEN WE SAY

That MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP acts like a charm, we do but reiterate the language of every person who ever used it for their children, for all diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Wind Colic and Cholera Infantum. It will produce quietude and rest, relieve all suffering, and the infant will awake invigorated and refreshed, and not with the dull and stupefying effects of preparations of opium. Sold everywhere, 25 cents per bottle. Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New York.

MRS. WINSLOW vs CRYING CHILDREN.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child, suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Office No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Sold everywhere.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "Cordials" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity, and become a household word, and

THOUSANDS OF MOTHERS THANK
MRS. WINSLOW

for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

Beware of Counterfeits.

None genuine unless the *fac simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.